SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1853. NO. 50.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annu in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars an fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY, Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; nd Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the ime of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Thou hast a charmed cup O Fame.

"Like to the Pontic sea!
Whose icy current and compulsive course
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps due on
To the Propontick and the Hellespont,"

So the undying fame, bright as the "blaze of sunset halos o'er the laurel brow'd," deservedly accorded to those

TRULY FORTUNATE & WELL KNOWN

EXCHANGE AND LOTTERY BROKERS,

PYFER & CO.,

No. 1, Light St., Baltimore, Md.,

Will "keep due on," until their popularity extends from the "icy Capes of Labradore," to the scorching sands of Nubia's Desert, and until the Hosannas of a Universe extol their name in one prolonged shout that shall *frighten the reign of chaos, and startle scared echo from her caverned sleep.*

IN LAZY APATHY LET STOICS BOAST.

The grateful praise duly received from every section of the Country, from those who have been snatched from the brink of despair by the untiring efforts of these farfamed and popular Lottery Agents, is the only reward they covet for devoting their energies to the public's service; to them "praises are wages." The immense amount of good that

P &

Truly Lucky and Far-Famed Lottery Agents,
No. 1, Light St., Baltimore, Md.

Have accomblished by presenting to the public *monthly* a schedule of unsurpassed schemes of

Legal and Responsible Lotteries,

In presenting to our numerous correspondents throughout the Country our very brilliant and elegant schemes for the month of May, we enjoin those, whose expectation were not *fully* realized in April, in the language of the Poet, to

"Attempt the end, and never stand to doubt:
Nothing's so hard, but search will find it out."

READ THE RESULT OF PERSEVERANCE!

In package of whole tickets, the Brilliant Prize of $50,210, in Grand Consol. Lottery of Maryland, Class I, was sent per mail to an old correspondent in Virginia.
$26,000, in package of halves sent to S. Carolina.
$15,000 in package of whole tickets sent to Penn.
$11,000, in package of whole tickets sent to Georgia.
$8,000, in package of halves sent to S. Carolina.
$29,000, in package of quarters, sent to Tennessee.
$12,000, in package of half tickets, sent to Ohio.
$9,000, in package of quarters, sent to N. Carolina.
$5,000, in package of wholes, sent to N. Carolina.

☞ Be sure to address for a handsome Prize,

PYFER & CO.,
No. 1, Light St., Baltimore.

Splendid Schemes for May, 1853.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. May.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages
2	$25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$8 $30 00
3	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5 18 00
4	31,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	10 35 00
5	25,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	5 18 00
6	24,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5 18 00
7	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12 45 00
9	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8 30 00
10	18,656	78 Nos	12 drawn	5 19 00
11	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10 35 00
12	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5 18 00
13	13,500	78 Nos	12 drawn	4 15 00
14	50,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	15 58 00
16	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8 30 00
17	24,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5 18 00
18	30,909	78 Nos	12 drawn	10 40 00
19	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5 15 00
20	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5 18 00
21	46,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	16 50 00
23	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8 25 00
24	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5 18 00
25	38,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10 40 00
26	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5 18 00
27	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4 13 00
30	80,000	78 Nos	18 drawn	32 120 00
31	28,500	75 Nos	13 drawn	8 30 00
28	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5 18 00

☞ Drawings forwarded to Correspondents by the first mails after the lotteries are drawn.

☞ Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Package, and the chances of drawing four of the largest Prizes in the Scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

☞ Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposits payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at PYFER & CO'S.

☞ Remember—A PACKAGE of Tickets can draw FOUR of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

☞ In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, of the Old Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.,
No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

April 30, 1853. 46—

SUPERIOR LINEN GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPERS are respectfully invited to an examination of a fresh supply of Goods, consisting of
11-4 and 12-4 Barnsley Linen Sheetings,
9-8, 5-4 and 6-4 Pillow-case Linens,
8-4, 9-4 and 11-4 Table Damask,
Table Damask Napkins,
8-4 and 10-4 Brown Table Damask,
Bird Eye, Russia and Huckaback Linen Diapers,
Towellings of all kinds,
Crash Russia Linens,
50 pieces best make Irish Linens,
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Marseilles' Quilts,
Table and Piano Covers of Cloth and Worsted,
Furniture, Dimity and Curtain Muslins.

The above Goods are of the best quality, and will be sold very low by JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, April 16th, 1853. 43—

Mattings.

4-4 AND 5-4 White India Matting,
4-4 checked India Matting. J. BROWN.

April 19, 1853. 44—

IRA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favor.—He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.
Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Summer Shoes, cheap for cash. Just to hand.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, March 27, 1853. 39—1y.

SPRING STOCK OF MEDICINES FOR 1853.

P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Spring supply of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye stuffs, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, which is in all respects, reliable, and in sufficient quantities to merit a large increase of Wholesale as well as Retail Trade.

With seventeen years experience in his business and greatly increased facilities for purchasing, receiving, and forwarding goods, he hopes to retain the patronage and influence of his customers.

His great aim is to procure the purest and most reliable articles, and will not knowingly sell any other kind, and to this cause he attributes the large increase of his sales and the success which has followed his efforts to gain the confidence of the public.

Physicians and families who have Prescriptions to fill may rest assured that they will be promptly and faithfully executed by experienced persons at all hours of the day or night.

He hopes all who owe him on account or on notes due prior to the first of January last, will call and settle, without delay, or remit their indebtedness.

March 14, 1853. 36—

RALEIGH BAKERY.

Fayetteville Street, Opposite the Market House.

THE Subscribers having commenced the above business at the stand lately occupied by Mr. L. B. Walker, and employed competent workmen, intend carrying on the *Baking and Confectionary Business* in all its usual branches, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

Plain or ornamental CAKES made to order, on the shortest notice.

Candy Manufactory.

The Subscribers have in their employ superior CANDY MAKERS, and will keep constantly on hand a supply of fresh Candy, of various descriptions, for sale wholesale or retail.

Wholesale price, by the hundred pounds *fifteen Dollars*, CASH. Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to.

Fruits, &c.

A fresh supply of Fruits will be kept constantly on hand, of the finest quality at low prices. Country Stores are particularly requested to favor us with their orders, which will be forwarded on the shortest notice.

JAMES PUTTICK,
JOHN MITCHELL.

Raleigh, March 1, 1852. 31—1y

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for
Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:
Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,			$400
10	do	do	do 485
12	do	do	do 525
14	do	do	do 585
15	do	do	do 615
16	do	do	do 650
20	do	do	do 695
25	do	do	do 750
30	do	do	do 850
35	do	do	do 900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he will commence selling off, at cost, the first day of March, his stock of
Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods,
Crockery Ware,
Cigars, &c., &c.,
as he intends to close his business in the course of two months.

Persons desirous of getting goods cheap will do well to call upon him and examine his stock.

JNO. F. MAHLER,
West side of the Capitol.

P. S. All persons indebted to me will have the kindness to come up and settle their accounts within six weeks, as I shall be bound to have them collected after that time.

Raleigh, March 4th, 1853. 31—

WHOLEALE TRADE, For March, 1852.

OUR SPRING STOCK of
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
s now complete. The assortment is large and commanding.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House North or South.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore Street Petersburg, Va.
34—

WILLIAM H. JONES, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston, and Wake.

Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1853. 29—tf.

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED fresh and genuine, and of the crop of 1852, for sale at the Drug-Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

ASPARAGUS—Giant,
BEANS—(Dwarf,)
Early Mohawk,
" China,
" Yellow six weeks,
" Valentine,
" White kidney,
BEANS—(Pole,)
Horticultural Cranberry,
Indian Chief,
Large Lima or Butter,
BEETS—Early blood turnip,
Early yellow turnip,
Long Blood.
BROCOLI—Early and Late,
CABBAGE—Early May,
Early York,
" Ox heart,
" Large York,
" Drumhead
Late do.,
" Premium flat Dutch,
" Drumhead Savoy,
" Bergen,
Red Dutch (for pickling,)
CAULIFLOWER—Early and Late,
CARROT—Early Horn,
ong Orange,
Celery,
White Solid,
New Silver Giant,
CRESS—Curled or Pepper-grass,
CUCUMBER—Early Cluster,
Early Frame,
London Long Green,
Ex a Long Green,
Gherkin (for pickling,)
EGG PLANT—Large purple,
CORN—Mammoth Sweet,
Tuskarora,
Early Philad. white,
" Canada,
" Adams',
LEETUCE—Early curled si-
Royal Cabbage, [lecia.
Large India,
Ice Coss,
MELONS—Green Citron,
Pine Apple,
Nutmeg,
Skillmans fine netted,
Beechwood,
Carolina Water,
Spanish do,
Mountain Sweet do,
Long Island do,
MUSTARD — White and [brown,
NASTURTIUM,
OKRA,
ONION—Large Red,
Yellow Dutch,
White Portugal,
Onion Buttons,
PARSLEY—Plain and curled,
PARSNIP—Long Smooth,
Sugar,
Guernsay,
PEAS—Early Prince Albert,
Early Washington,
" Bishops Prolific.
Large Marrowfat,
Tall or Matchless Marrowfat,
PEPPER—Long Cayenne,
Cherry,
Bell,
Mammoth,
RADISH—Long scarlet,
Turnip scarlet,
" white.
" yellow,
RHUBARB—Myatts victoria
SPINACH—Round leaved [Savoy,
Prickly and fall,
SALSIFY or vegetable oyster.
SQUASH—Earlyyellow bush,
Early white bush,
" crookneck bush,
Autumal Marrow.
TOMATO—Large Red,
Large Yellow.

Raleigh, Jan. 21, 1853. 20—tf.

Boots, Gaiters, Slippers, Shoes, &c.

HENRY PORTER,

FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of his Spring stock of Goods, selected in person, with great care, in various Northern cities, which he believes superior to any ever before offered in this market, and respectfully solicits an examination by the public. His stock comprises every character, variety and size, from that of a Doll to a seventy-four.

For the LADIES, he has some new styles of SLIPPERS and BUSKINS, very beautiful and tasty; GAITERS of elegant material and finish—and WALKING SHOES handsome and durable. In a word, every pedal luxury and necessary may be found at his extensive establishment.

And the GENTLEMEN have not been forgotten. His stock of BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS and MATERIALS for manufacture, is unsurpassed, and he is therefore prepared to furnish them with any and every thing in their line—costly and elegant, as well as cheap and useful.

His stock for MISSES and BOYS is full and choice.

As to PRICES, he has articles at all rates—from 50 cents to $3 for the Ladies—and the Gentlemen, as cheap or costly as they may require.

A full stock of FURNISHING MATERIALS on hand, for sale low to the trade. Call and examine.

☞ Having greatly extended his business and removed to the great thorough fare of trade in our city, viz: Fayetteville street, second door from Pescud's Drug Store, he hopes to receive, as he is determined to merit, the liberal patronage of a generous community, His motto is "Live, and let live"—and he hopes to be enabled to carry it out.

☞ His Manufacturing Department is full and complete—the best and most skilful workmen—superior materials, and a determination to give satisfaction, he hopes to recive for him a generous prtronage. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. HENRY PORTER,

Fayettville St.

Raleigh, April 5, 1853. 40—4t.

N. B. I wish it particularly understood, that I warrant every article I sell.

NEW BOOKS.

THE rector of St. Bardolphs, or superannuated by F. W. Shelton author of Salander. &c.

Light and Shade, or the Young Artist by Anna H. Drury, authoress of Friends and Fortune. Eastbury, &c.

Beatrice, or the Unknown relatives, by Catherine Sinclair, author of Modern accomplishments, Journey of Life, &c.

The capture in Patagonia; adventures in Fairy Land with engravings.

Annual of Scientific Discovery, or Yearbook of facts in Science and art for 1853.

Daisy Burns, by Julia Kavanagh, author of Nathalie, Madeline, &c

Mr. Brown's Letters to a young man about town by Thackeray.

The arts of Tanning, Currying, and Leather-dres ing, Theoretically and Practically considered in all their details, edited from the French of J. DeFantenelle and F. Malepayne with numerous emendations and additions by Campbell Morfitt, illustrated by 200 wood engravings.

Putnams' Monthly Magazine for January, February, and March. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

April 5, 1853. 38—

Valuable City Property for Sale.

IF not disposed of before Tuesday of May Court next, privately, I shall expose to public sale my HOUSE and LOT, situated near the Central Rail Road Depot. The Dwelling House contains six rooms and a Pantry.

At the same time, I will sell a vacant Lot, well enclosed, situated immediately adjoining the Central Rail Road Dept, beautifully located and well adapted for building purposes—either for Private Residences, or a Public Eating or Boarding House.

Also, several vacant Lots near the Central Rail Road Depot, bordering the Town Corporation.

TERMS OF SALE—One half cash, the balance in six months—purchasers giving bond with approved seeurity, with interest from date. WM. F. COLLINS.

April 19, 1852. 45—ts.

Cheap, Cheap.

AT the Subscriber's, 5 bbls. Mercer Potatoes, (in the best order, as well for eating as planting,) at $3 per barrel, or $1 25 per bushel to close sales.

F. MAHLER.

Raleigh, April 18th, 1853. 44—

RECEIVED this day,
Apple Green Florence,
" " Marcelline,
" " French Crape.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

April 18th, 1853. 44—

Umbrellas and Parasols.

GREEN and Black, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.
Embr'd and Watered Parasols, all colors.
Black, Watered, Silk and Linen Parasols.
Ladies Black Silk Summer Umbrellas.
For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, April 19, 1853. 44—

Candles.

SPERM and Adamantine Candles,
Hutls' Tallow do. J. BROWN.

Raleigh, April 19, 1853. 44—

G. E. B. SINGELTARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

GREENVILLE, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than sven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been ess than one third of one per cen per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alexander, Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
S. W. Whiting, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting,
Jno. R. Williams, } Executive Committee.
John Primrose,

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constaulty in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unneeessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petesburg, Virginia May 5th, 1852. 52—

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having determined to exchange Merchandizing for Agriculture, offers for sale all his Real Estate in the town of Tarborough, to wit:

His Store Lot on the Court-House square, well known as "The Brick Store," with all necessary ware-houses and other buildings for merchandizing.

This Lot is considered one of the most desireable in Town, and has been tenanted as a place of trade without intermission ever since the foundation of the town.

Also, the residence of the subscriber, which has a good dwelling-house of five rooms, a basement and cellar, and all necessary buildings for a town residence—good fruit garden, &c.

The residence is located in one of the best neighborhoods of the town, and was successively occupied by the late Joseph B. Lloyd, James Weddell, and the late Henry I. Toole.

All the buildings and improvements are in good repair

Also, for sale a well assorted Stock of Goods.

JOSEPH H. BOWDITCH.

Tarborough, April 14th, 1853. 44—tf.

Caswell Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

THIS Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and locat in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber,

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C. April 15, 1853. 43—tf.

Hillsborough Recorder will insert 3 times and forward account.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership existing heretofore in the name of Williams, Haywood & Co., was dissolved on the 1st instant by mutual consent.

All persons indebted are requested to come forward and make payment or close their accounts by note.

A. WILLIAMS,
F. J. HAYWOOD,
OHN R. WILLIAMS.

April 14th. 1853. 43—

The undersigned will continue the Drug business under the name of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD and keep constantly on hand a large and general supply of Drugs. Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glassware, Fancy articles, Perfumery, &c., which they will sell at the lowest market rates, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

JOHN R. WILLIAMS,
F. J. HAYWOOD.

Raleigh, April 14th, 1853. 43—

$50 REWARD!

A FREE negro, by the name of Jones Mitchel, alias Jones Kiff, broke from the Jail of Orange county, on the 9th day of March instant. Said boy is a mulatto, stout built, about five feet seven or eight inches high, quick spoken and intelligent, about 30 years of age, had on, when he broke from said jail, a wool hat, a black blanket sack or over coat. He, I understand, was bound, when a boy, to a gentleman at Raleigh by the name of John H. Christopher. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me at this place.

RICHARD M. JONES, *Sheriff.*

Hillsborough, March 10th, 1853. 34—w tf.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

THE Subscriber most respectfully announces to the Public that he has made arrangements to keep a

Mechanic's Boarding House.

It is his intention to pay strict attention to the comort of all who may favor him with their patronage. He begs leave to say that none need apply except those of good habits. PATRICK McGOWAN.

Raleigh, March 15, 1853. 25—w3m.

KNOW THE FACT!!!

EVANS & COOKE,

WILL SELL GOODS,

AND SELL THEM RIGHT—AND NO MISTAKE.

WE are now receivsng our *Spring Goods*, and will soon have a beautiful assortment to offer our patrons—(many Goods finer than we have kept before,) consisting in part of the following:

Sup. Brocade Silks from $1 to $4 per yard,
Sat. Stripe Berages. Muslins from 10 cents to 50 cents,
together with all goods for Ladies' wear,
Ladies Po. Hdkfs—from 10 cents to $15,
Goods for men's wear—*all sorts*,
A good assortment of Ready Made Clothing,
Hardware,
Boots and Shoes, every price and quality.

ese goods will stand the *rub*, and, such as can be on shelves without injury, and worn a—TIME WITHOUT SOILING—for sale at the old stand of

EVANS & COOKE,
No. 29, cheap place, next door to
R. Smith's Corner.

March 10, 1853. 33

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warronted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

PORTER, ALE, CIDER, AND MINERAL WATER.

THE Subscriber offers for sale to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country the following articles at as low prices and as good quality as can be procured in the Union, viz:

London Porter, (Barclay, Perkins & Co.) in qts. and pts.
Falkink Scotch Ale, (R. Dove & Sons) in pts.
Baltimore Brown Stout, (L. Lucas) qts. and pts.
Philadelphia do. (P. C. Massey,) qts. and pts.
do. do. do. do.
Troy, do. (M. Vassar & Co. do.
Champaigne Cider, very sparkling, do.

Also, new superior Draft Ale in barrels and halfs, Hard Cider in whole and half barrels.

I am prepared to fill all orders at short notice, having the largest establishment of the kind in Virginia or North Carolina, and at low prices, buying every thing solely for cash and selling for the same. Persons that reside in the country may depend on getting articles that are good and cheap.

Bottling machine for Mineral Waters is in constant operation, making Sarsaparilla, Lemon and Ginger Waters that are not to be excelled.

W. H. BUCK.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 16, 1853. 3m.—27.

Artists' Materials.

A FINE assortment of late importations from Paris and London, besides a handsome selection from the "Artist's Emporium," N. Y.

Twilled Canvass, 27, 30, and 36 inches in width,
Canvass on stretchers from 9, by 12, to 26 by 36,
Metallic Tubes of Paint, of all colors,
Artistis Brushes in sets of 24, or by the single brush,
Pallettes, Pallet Knives, and Pallette Cups,
Portable Easels, suitable for Teachers and Schools,
Japaned Boxes, with or without paints,
Faber's Lead Pencils.
India Rubber, white and black,
Crow-black Conti Crayons,
Paint Stones, Drying Oil, Mastic Varnish,
Graduated Paper for Pastil,
Pastil Crayons, a new and beautiful article in the fine arts,
Portfolios,
Transparent Slates for beginners in Drawing,
Drawing Books and Albums, &c.

A few beautiful and valuable Oil paintings by a celebrated Modern Artist.

At the N. C. Music Store.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

JUST IN TIME!

PAPER-HANGING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has just received 22 doz. rolls of superior Paper, consisting of gilded, glazed and various other figures, together with bordering of all kinds, which will enable him to do all kinds of paper-hanging in the neatest and most workman-like manner.

Also, a supply of Window-Curtains, Fire Screens, Reflection Paper.

All persons wishing anything in the paper line could not fail to be suited by calling on me, as I have paper at prices ranging from fifty cents to $1 50 per roll.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. J. HENRY HARRISS,

Upholsterer and Mattress-Maker.

Raleigh, April 15, 1853. 44—

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, near Raleigh, in December last, a negro boy named WILLIS PERRY. Said negro is about six feet high, very black, and shows his teeth, which are large and white, very plainly. He is bowlegged, one leg more crooked than the other. He has a peculiar scar on one of his forefingers, extending from joint to joint. He will no doubt attempt to pass as a free man under an assumed name.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said negro to the subscriber at Raleigh, or fifteen dollars for his confinement so that I get him again.

BENJ. TROLLINGER.

Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 28—tf.

Medical Society of the State of N. C.

THE next annual Meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina will be held in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday, 17th day of May, 1853.

The Society will convene at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Delegates, Members, and Members of the Profession, in good and regular standing, are invited to attend.

W. W. HARRISS, M. D.,
Cor. and Rec Sec't'y.

April 2. 40—tmw.

Byrne on Food and Health.

A TREATISE on the Adulteration of Food and Drink, and plain and simple directions for detecting them, with One Hundred Recipes for tooth powders, hair dyes, skin powders, perfumes, &c. by M. P. Byrne, M. D, 1 volume, 12mo. For sale at

TURNER'S N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, April 18, 1853.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, FOR 1853.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has recently returned from the Northern Cities, and is daily receiving his SPRING and SUMMER supplies, embracing every thing new and beautiful, all of which were selected with great care, purchased on favorable terms and will be sold at low rates.

He is at this time inreceipt of the following: Black, brown, blue, olive, green and other cloths of various grades:

Semoni, bl'k doeskin cas., fancy casimere, a beautiful assortment, some very pretty Vestings, of every variety and style.

Light silk Vestings for Weddings and Parties, very rich, Cravats, Stocks and Ties, plain and fancy, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, silk and cotton half-hose, Gloves, silk and gauze Undershirts, fine dress Shirts and Collars, a large assortment very cheap, Linen and Cotton Drawers; in fact every article usually found in a gentlemans' Furnishing Store.

He has also on hand a fine supply of Clothing, both of his own and foreign manufacture, any or all of which he would be pleased to exhibit, and to dispose of it at a small advance for Cash or six month's credit to punctual customers.

Cutting done at short notice.

ISAAC PROCTER,
Merchant Tailor,
Successor to Oliver & Procter.

April 15, 1853. 43—

LACE GOODS.

FRENCH worked Collars,
do do Capes,
do do Chemezette's,
do do Undersleeves,
Honiton Collars,
Muslin Bands,
Swiss and Cambrick Flouncings,
do do Edging and Inserting,
Valencieur do do do
Thread and Lisle do do do
Thread Bobbin do do do
Black and white Lace Veils, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S TUCKER.

Raleigh, March 22d, 1853. 37—

Mantillas and Shawls.

PLAIN and Embroidred Silk Mantillas.
Black Silk Lace Mantillas, velvet trimmed,
do do do Points,
Figured do do Mantillas,
Plain and Embroidered Crape Shawls.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Ribbons! Ribbons!!

RICH Bonnet, Neck, Sash and Taffeta Ribbons.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Bonnets.

LATEST styles for Ladies and Misses.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Kid and Silk Gloves.

65 DOZEN pair Ladies and Gents Kid Gloves,
12 do do do do Alexander Silk Gloves.
Real twisted Silk Gloves for Ladies and Misses.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Parasols and Umbrellas.

BLACK and second mourning Silk Parasols,
Figured and solid colored do do
Black Silk and Gingham Umbrellas.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Hosiery.

LADIES white and black Silk Hose,
do Spun do do do do
do Bleached and unbleached Cotton Hose,
do Black and lead colored do do
Misses and children's bleached, stripped and clock Hose,
Gents Eng Striped ½ Hose,
do half Hose, all colors,
Boys do do striped and plain.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, March 22d, 1853. 37—

SPRING & SUMMER GOOD, 1853.

THE subscriber takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that recent arrivals have placed him in possession of a large and varied assortment of Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; also Hardware, Cutlery, Queens-ware, Glass-ware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Groceries, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. Having been carefully selected, and purchased by himself on the most favorable terms, he is persuaded he cannot be uddersold by *fair* competition. He respectfully solicits a call from purchasers.

The following consists of a portion only of his stock

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Cloth Cassimeres and Vestings of nearly all shades, and prices; a complete assortment of Summer Goods for Boys.

FOR THE LADIES.

Black Gro de Rhine Silks,
" " " " Nap,

From the London Times.

WHAT IS SLAVERY?

What is slavery? "A slave," says Dr. Noah Webster, in his dictionary published at New York, "is a person wholly subject to the will of another; one who has no will of his own, but whose person and services are wholly under the control of another." The learned Lexicographer—and surely at New York men should be acquainted with the rights of the subject—proceeds to inform us that in the early ages of the world prisoners of war were considered and treated as slaves. "The slaves of modern times," he adds, "are generally purchased like horses or oxen." Our own Dr. Johnson, defines a slave as being one "mancipated to a master—not a freeman—a dependent—one who has lost the power of resistance." Mr. Charles Richardson, on the other hand, considers a slave as a person "who is reduced to captivity—to servitude—to bondage; who is bound or compelled to serve, labor, or toil for another." There is always some little trouble about a definition, and probably it requires the cobbling and filing of more than one generation to produce anything like a perfect one. There are, however, certain conditions of life which any lexicographer would endeavor to include in his dragnet, if he were attempting to give a definition of slavery. We are all agreed about the Uncle Toms, and colored population of the Southern States of the American Union. They are slaves; not only in name, but in fact—kindly treated, we believe, in the majority of instances; but still essentially slaves. When we endeavor to go a little further we find ourselves considerably embarrassed. A man is the slave of his own bad passions—of his lust after gain or power. But this will scarcely do, for by enlarging the definition too much the essence and reality of the thing to be defined is altogether lost.

It may, perhaps be better to begin at the other end, and ascend from particulars to generals. Granting that the negro gangs, who are worked on the cotton grounds of the Southern States of North America, or in the sugar plantations of Brazil, are slaves, in what way should we speak of persons who are circumstanced in the manner we are about to relate? Let us consider them as inhabitants of a distant region—say of New Orleans—no matter about the color of their skins, and then ask ourselves what should be our opinion of a nation in which such things are tolerated. They are of a sex and age the least qualified to struggle with the hardships of their lot—young women, for the most part, between 16 and 30 years of age. As we would not deal in exaggerations, we would premise that we take them at their busy season, just as writers upon American slavery are careful to select the season of cotton-picking and sugar-crushing as illustrations of their theories. The young female slaves, then, of whom we speak, are worked in gangs in ill ventilated rooms, or rooms that are not ventilated at all, for it is found by experience, that, if air be admitted, it brings with it "blacks" of another kind, which damage the work upon which the seamstresses are employed. Their occupation is to sew from morning till night, and night till morning—stitch, stitch, stitch, without pause; without speech—without a smile—without a sigh. In the gray of the morning they must be at work; say at six o'clock—having a quarter of an hour allowed them for breaking their fast. The food served out to them is scanty and miserable enough, but still, in all probability, more than their fevered system can digest. We do not, however, wish to make one a case of starvation; the suffering is of another kind—equally dreadful endurance.

From six o'clock, till 11 it is stitch, stich. At 11 a small piece of dry bread is served to each seamstress, but still she must stitch on. At 1 o'clock, 20 minutes are allowed for dinner—a slice of meat and a potato, with a glass of toast and water to each workwoman. Then again to work; stitch, stitch—until five o'clock, when 15 minutes are again allowed for tea. The needles are then set in motion once more—stitch, stitch—until, nine o'clock, when 15 minutes are allowed for supper; a piece of dry bread and cheese, and a glass of beer. From nine o'clock at night until one, two and three o'clock in the morning, stitch, stitch; the only break in this long period being a minute or two—just time enough to swallow a cup of strong tea, which is supplied lest the young people should "feel sleepy." At 3 o'clock. A. M. to bed; at 6 o'clock A. M. out of it again to resume the duties of the following day. There must be a good deal of monotony in the occupation.

But when we have said that for certain months of the year these unfortunate young persons are worked in the manner we describe, we have not said all. Even during the few hours allotted to sleep—should we not rather say to a feverish cessation from toil?—their miseries continue. They are cooped in sleeping pens, ten in a room which would perhaps be sufficient for the accommodation of two persons. That alternation is from the treadmill and what a treadmill! to the Black Hole of Calcutta. Not a word of remonstrance is allowed, or is possible. The seamstresses may leave the mill, no doubt, but what awaits them on the other side of the door? starvation, if they be honest—if not, in all probability, prostitution and its consequence. They would scarcely escape from slavery that way. Surely this is a very terrible state of things, and one which claims the anxious consideration of the ladies of England, who have pronounced themselves so loudly against the horrors of negro slavery in the United State. Had this system of oppression against persons of their own sex been really exercised in New Orleans it would have elicited from them many expressions of sympathy for the sufferers, and of abhorrence for the cruel task masters who could so cruelly overwork wretched creatures so unfitted for the toil.

It is idle to use any further mystification in the matter. The scenes of misery we have described exist at our own doors, and in the most fashionable quarters of luxurious London. It is in the dress making and millinery establishments of the "West end" that the system is steadily pursued. The continuous labor is bestowed upon the gay garments in which the "ladies of England" love to adorn themselves. It is to satisfy their whims and caprices that their wretched sisters undergo these days and nights of suffering and toil. It is but right that we should confess the fault does not lie so much at the door of the customers as with the principles of these establishments. The milliners and dressmakers of the metropolis will not employ hands enough to do the work. They increase their profits from the blood and life of the wretched creatures in their employ. Certainly the prices charged for articles of dress at any of the great establishments are sufficiently high—as most English heads of families know to their cost—to enable the proprietors to retain a competent staff of work-people, and at the same time to secure a very handsome profit to themselves. Wherein, then, lies the remedy? Will the case of these poor seamstresses be bettered if the ladies of England abstain partially, or in great measure, from giving their usual orders to their usual houses? In that case it may be said some of the seamstresses will be dismissed to starvation and the remainder will be overworked as before. We freely confess we do not see our way through the difficulty; for we hold the most improbable event in our social arrangements to be the fact that a lady of fashion will employ a second rate instead of a first-rate house for the purchase of her annual finery. The leading milliners and dressmakers of London have hold of English society at both ends. They hold the ladies by their vanity and their love of fine clothes, and the seamstresses by what appears to be their interest and by their love of life. Now, love of fine clothes and love of life are two very strong motive-springs of human action.

A correspondent who has addressed us upon this subject suggests that the ladies of England—the censurers of American slavery—with the Dutchess of Southerland at their head, should refuse to give their patronage to any houses in which the twelve-hour system was not strictly adhered to. We confess we see difficulties in the way, but not greater than "woman's wit" might overcome it fairly brought to bear upon the question. The customers, the principals, the seamstresses, are all women. They are more competent to deal with each other than men could by any possibility be. If the Southerland house committee would fairly set the example and carry out their design with vigilance, we doubt not they could execute the task. They did not shrink from the wholesale difficulty of emancipating the 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 negroes of the United States—why hesitate at grappling with the London mantua-makers who are dependent for their existence upon the good will and patronage of their customers? No doubt their intelligence will find a way out of difficulties which puzzle the masculine brain.

We should be glad indeed to see any effective movement afoot which would compel the milliners of the metropolis to employ a sufficient number of hands, and consequently to work only for a limited number of hours. God knows, twelve hours of labor and confinement are quite sufficient for any young woman to go through in the course of a day. For ourselves, we can but point to other climates where toil meets with its appropriate reward, and urge those unfortunates to leave their native shores as soon as passage money can be scraped together. Those who go will find a better England at the other side of the globe, and those who remain will find the market in a more wholesome condition. Almost every week we have to record a strike for increase of wages among certain classes of male laborers; it is time that the turn of the overworked women had come.

We have no doubt some good Whigs are sincere when they tell us that the distribution of the public lands amongst the states is the only thing that can restore Virginia to her political importance, elevate the standard of education in this State, complete our woks of internal improvements, &c. They seem to be under the impression that there is a virtue in the public lands which can alone accomplish these great ends and that the ends justify the means.

Well, such may be the case. It may be that when placed in the crucible of the States these lands will turn to gold. It is certain that they have not proven profitable to the general government. From the report of Secretary Corwin, it appears that the receipts from sales of public lands for the year ending 30th June, 1851, was $2,352,505 30

And the charges upon the lands are
Annual expenses of collecting revenue same 137,409 88
Expenses of Indian Department, a necessary charge upon these lands, being for annuities and other charges growing out of these lands, 2,631,617 18

Making $2,769,057 06

Besides these expenses there is the cost of maintaining the army in the territories, which being put down at one fourth the amount appropriated for the army, increases the annual expenses $1,500,000, making the annual expenses $4,269,057 09, or about two millions above the receipts.

We are aware that the whigs are good financiers, but we do not believe that they can make more out of the public lands when divided between thirty-one proprietors than when held by one. The effect would be inevitably to increase the expense and lessen the receipts.

At present, the sales of the public lands are slightly affected by the donation of bounty lands, but the largest sales of public lands did not reach more than six millions, at a period when immigration to this country was above what it will reasonably be for several years, owing to the counter currents to Australia add other countries whose advantages are being made known. The expenses are, however, in the same ratio with the sales. It is certain that this picture does not encourage those hopes which the whigs would awaken.

We will place the subject in its best light in order that all its beauties can be seen. Give the 31 States the whole of the public domain, unencumbered, except with the expense of collecting the revenue; to which we presume there can be no objection by the whigs; the moment the bill passed, giving to these States the public lands, you would find these 31 proprietors in the market with their landscrip all anxious to make sales.

In Virginia, the internal improvement party would sell it at any saerifice, in order to get the funds in hand, nor would they care a pin who purchased. Abolitionists or even the autocrat of Russia would be an acceptable purchaser, the object being to get hold of the funds. The quantity of land pushed into market would, as a necessary consequence, bring the price below the present rate, and instead of yielding as now, two, three and four millions, these lands would yield only fifty per cent of that amount per annum or about $100,000 to Virginia; and, inasmuch as the general government will be at the whole expense of the public lands and minus the amount received from this source, this account must be made up from some other source. This must be from an increase in the tariff, which is at present scarcely sufficient with the other resources of the government to meet the expenses. This must fall upon the consuming States, and Virginia would pay more in the way of tariff than she would receive from public lands. Then, if such be the case, in what manner is Virginia benefitted? If you take from the general government $100,000 and increase the tariff to make up that deficiency and the burthens of the tariff fall upon the States in proportion to their consumption, it is obvious that Virginia must lose by the transaction. It is absurd to treat the distribution of the public lands as a donation to the States, and especially to the consuming States. For every million of dollars received by Virginia from this source, she would pay one million and a quarter to the lowest calculation. Could the lands be managed without expense; could the Indian tribes, inhabiting this domain be kept in subjugation without an army; could the Indian annuities be paid without funds, the quantity of lands forced into market would of itself bring the price to such a standard that the amount of revenue derived from thie source would be so much below what it is at present, that it would be found not worth the cost of extra legislation which would necessarily grow out of this accession to Virginia.

Give Virginia one million per annum from this source, and what guaranteee can be given that one cent of that amount would be expended in public schools? None. The whole sum would go to internal improvements, and the people would be taxed in the way of tariff to that amount. Those who are promised the benefit, viz: the poorer class in the way of schools, would be compelled to pay their proportion of the increased tariff certain, and depend upon the mercy of the internal improvement party of this State for a crumb that might fall from their table.

The friends of distribution are but speaking promises to the ear which the heart can never realize. Distribution is one of the most insidious forms which those seeking power can assume, and when carefully cousidered, when stripped of its fancy garniture, presents nothing to recommend it to consideration. It is the last plank left the Whigs, and it is not surprising that they cling to it with all their expiring efforts.

Tappahanock Gazette

The Newspaper—Eloquent Extract. The following extract is taken from a sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. Adams, of New York:

"Why is anything made public but from the belief that it will be of interest to others? Why is it announced that Isaac and Rebecca were married on a certain day, last week, but on the supposition that it will give you pleasure to know it. And then lower down the sheet under the startling head of deaths, your eye runs along always with the apprehension lest it fall on some well known name, and reads that the aged father, the young child, the beloved wife, the rich, the poor, the admired, the honored, the beautiful are gone: and is it not taken for granted that even strangers will have a sigh for the afflicted, and the world respond in sympathy to the incursions of a common foe?

Read in this light, the common advertisements which crowd our papers have a kindly order about them. Say not, with a cynic sneer as though you were doubiful whether there was anything honest in the world when a storekeeper advertises his wares, that it is all sheer selfishness, for if it is pleasant to announce a fresh supply of tallow and wool, hardware or muslins, is it not just as pleasant for one who wishes to know it? When a brace of young partners in trade insert their virgin advertisement, informing the world how happy they shall be to wait on customers, can you read it without entering into their new career?

Business advertisements! Waste paper! You know not what you say. These ships which are to sail for every harbor in the world, these fabrics which have arrived from every commercial mart on the earth, this iron from Russia, tea from China, cotton from Georgia, sugar from Louisiana—do they not preach to us at the corner of the streets, at the entering in of the gates, in our docks, and in our custom houses and changes, sermons on the mutual dependence of mankind?"

A Persevering Boy. A boy, only 12 years old, who had walked all the way from Ohio to Washington, it is stated, called on the President a few days ago. He said he was an orphan supported and educated by a poor aunt, and had come to ask a place in the Navy. The President was deeply affected by his story and the evidence of his perseverance, and gave him several pieces of gold, and invited him to call again. The boy left, but was followed by a gentleman who witnessed the interview, and who saw him exchange the gold he had received for bank notes, which he mailed in a letter to his poor relative. His enterprise is likely to be rewarded by the place he seeks.

[From the Home Journal.]

A JEWEL OF A LETTER.

[We are in the fortunate receipt of a very charming epistle, which we at once impart to our readers:] "Perha, s the sweet smiles of the public and the ladies and Fortune have spoiled you—oh! most delightful of editors!—unless you are made of that stern stuff that resists such things. Have they not, perhaps, rendered you more sunny and merciful? We love to believe so—Cousin Del and I—for we have something to ask you—(Del is pretty and gentle—you know you can't resist that)—Cousin Del and I sat by the fire last night, in the most comfortable way in the world, talking dreamily. There was a soft moon looking in between the courtains, mingling its sadness with the ruddy gleam of the fire; everything was so quiet—even the pictures on the wall—that we grew very confidential. We talked of the sweet spring-time that was coming—of our dreams of the future, and some of the past—dead dreams, even in our spring-time of life, like the brown leaves of last summer that lay beneath the garden-wall. We said we were disappointed in the world, as we call it. We were romantic, I know, when we were at school together, girls have preposterous ideas of the great, dull fascinating world. We 'dreamed out' everything in the future. In society we believed we should meet many a gentlewoman dignified and wise, yet with great motherly hearts, from whom we would learn and grow better; many brave men—men of power and goodness—masterpieces of their Maker. School was over; we were led into the magic circle—we were disappointed, and yet delighted. We have merry, charming times; yet, we meet few of these grand men and women—they are few and *gray*. Do wine and humanities always improve with age? But Del and I scold about the young men. We have no fault to find with them as partners in a dance, a walk, or a ride; they often commit an atrocious compliment—though many of them are agreeable and intelligent, but they keep what ambition they have in their cigar boxes, I guess. They lack earnest manliness, well content to tread the easy level of life. (Parisian boots seldom climb.) Del has a *beau ideal*. I have one myself, but I keep the splendid fellow way down in the most shadowy 'innermost' of my soul, and never dare summon such a moonlight demigod into common-sensical sunlight. And we sat by the fire, Del telling me of her dream lover. Dear, dark, dreamy is that lover—a lordly man, with a will strong enough to bring a star down, and an aim higher than the stars. He is too perfect. Glorious old Father Adam, before the fall, was the mere promise of such a man as Del's unknown. 'Cousin you will never see such a man,' I said, trying to look very sensible in spite of the moonlight—it rested very brightly on her fair forehead—so I said repentingly. 'At least there are not more than a dozen such this side of Styx.' 'Del,' said I again, after a pause, while I had been poking the fire in a pensive way, 'will you live an old maid, and have nothing to love you but mice and cats?' 'No!' cried Del, tapping; 'Jessy, old maids are as solitary as spiders, and grow to look very like them after a time.' What a picture that was to be sure, sweet cousin!—we shuddered a little over it. 'Dear Del,' I sighed, plunging my hands desperately into my apron pockets, 'can't those blue eyes of yours see the way out of this fog?' She shook her curls; then suddenly brightening up like a star from under a cloud, 'Bless you, Jessy, what sport it would be to write to the *Home Journal!*' Wasn't Dell Dimple a genius to think of such a thing! She's a jewel. I promised to write, and then Del took a womanly freak that it wouldn't do. But she was good again, and so she sends you her love, and she can't send the pattern of her ideal, except the *items* of a great soul, and a fine manly tabernacle to hold it. You have taste in Human Nature—will you tell her whether such a being is to be be found. If you have read our letter, we thank you, and we wish you many a long bright summer day.—Jessy Jewell." ["Such a being," perhaps, cannot be "*found*" but can be *created*. Love, the little magician, can form out of quite ordinary clay, a man endowed with all manly virtues—a woman abounding in the grace and excellencies of womanhood. In these unheroic days, Love is kept very busy in fashionable ideals; but doubtless Del Dimple's turn will come and an unapproachable model of manly perfection will be presented for her admiration at the right moment.]

Copper Mines of East Tennessee. Our readers generally, may not be aware, of the important fact, that very valuable Copper Mines have been discovered in East Tennessee; and that these mines, afford the mineral in great abundance. The ore has been taken to market and sold at a high and enriching price. It is said also, that the ore contained silver in sufficient quantities to pay all the expenses of preparing the copper for market. The farther the miners have proceeded, the more extensive do the mines appear. Besides this, there are indications of valuable mines, presenting themselves at various other points in East Tennessee.

This is a matter, interesting to a large section of the country, but especially to those living on the route, or rather those who own Rail and Plank roads on the route on which this valuable ore must necessarily pass to our Atlantic ports. And if we are not much mistaken, the Spartanburg and Union Railroad with its contemplated branches of Plank Roads, penetrating different portions of the mountain country of North Carolina, and ultimately, reaching near that part of Tennessee in which this metal is found in great quantities, it may very reasonably be supposed will become one of the chanels on which this trade is conducted, and for that the stockholders will reap a portion of the profits of conveyance to Charleston.

The Lake Superior mines are 23 degrees or more than thirteen hundred miles west of the city of New York, to which point the ore must be transported at the expense of several re-shipments, and also several hundred miles of land carriage, while the East Tennessee mines are not more than three hundred miles west of Charleston, if so much. Now, if the Blue Ridge Railroad ever be constructed, the ore from some of these mines will be transported to Charleston, it is said, at a cost not exceeding eight dollars per ton. By looking over the map, it will be seen, that the Spartanburg and Union Railroad—with its contemplated extension or by Plankroads, will be the most direct—the straightest and the shortest route from the location of these mines to Charleston.

The Spartan.

Presidential Statistics. Since the formation of the United States Constitution, the people have elected twelve persons to the Presidential chair, all of whom are now dead with the exception of Martin Van Buren and General Pierce. During the same period of time, thirteen persons have occupied the position of Vice President, but four of whom are now living: Martin Van Buren, John Tyler. George M. Dallas, and Millard Fillmore. The President who lived longest after vacating the Presidential chair, was John Adams, who survived that period twenty-five years. His son, John Quincy Adams, and James Madison, rank next to him in that respect, both living nineteen years. Mr. Polk died within three months after he left the seat of Government, and General Washington lived but a little over two years after he returned to the shades of Mount Vernon. Among the Vice Presidents, Aaron Burr lived over thirty years after his term of office expired, and John Adams was survivor about the same period of time. It is a singular coincidence that three of our Presidents who figured in the days of the Revolution, expired on the 4th of July: John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and James Monroe, the two first named both dying on the same anniversary, being the fiftieth one from the time independence was declared in 1776. Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey, who, as President pro tem. of the Senate, performed the duties of Vice President under Mr. Tyler, when he was elevated to the Chief Magistracy by the death of Gen. Harrison, died while serving in that capacity, in 1842.

Cin. Enquirer.

Railroads in the West. Some idea of the business done upon the railroads of the West, may be formed from the following:

A few days since, there started from Detroit, a train of *eighty-five freight cars* in one string, propelled by two of the most powerful locomotives in the country. The train was bound for Chicago, and the greater part of its vast load was carried to the merchants of that thriving village. Since the first of April, just such trains have started almost daily from the depot of the Central Rail Road for the same place. On Thursday evening a passenger train left the depot for the West, composed of twenty-nine of the splendid new passenger and baggage cars, of this company, containing nine hundred passengers, and almost one quarter of a mile long.

The Hon. Robert M. Charlton, of the Senate of the United States, has recently delivered before the "Young Men's Christian Association," of Washington City, a lecture on the "Rule of Life," which abounds in striking thoughts and poetic imagery. One little passage on "one little word" we quote for the benefit of the fraternity of bachelors among whom we have many readers:

"One little word! How it changes our destiny—how it controls our feelings. Madame De Stael said that she could never hear the word "no more," without being melted into tears. A shorter, simpler word than that has made many a stouter heart writhe in agony. Oh, ye incredulous bachelors—oh, ye men who crawl through life amid the darkness and desolation of your "single blessedness," whose day is without a sun, and whose night without a moon, what is it that has brought you to your wretched estate? what is it that has wrapped your hearts in the drapery of misery, and left you outcasts upon the beautiful earth? Ah, there was a day, (perhaps it was a night,) when you knelt at the feet of some imperious beauty, and commencing with a plaintive strain, as soft as the moaning of Spring's blandest zephyrs, told her of your love, and bent to hear her whispered answer. The liquid lips of beauty have moved. They utter a single word. If it had been "yes," your life would have been a perpetual sunshine—every beautiful glowing tint of love's blue sky would have been yours—every year of your existence would have been marked by diamond mile posts, each one brighter than the last—angel eyes, clothed in human drapery, would have glanced upon you—tiny footsteps pattering upon the floor would have found their echoes in your heart—prattling, lisping voices would have warbled for you earth's sweetest music—and when you passed away, and the soft tears of affection had fallen upon the green turf that covered you, for the fragment little "forget-me-nots," called up by those tears, would have blossomed upon your grave, and men would have written for your epitaph, "here lies all that remains of a devoted husband and an affectionate father!" But, alas! it was not "yes," that lady said; it was a smaller word—it was "*no!*" and here you are this day, and what are you? Don't tell me that you are happier—that it has saved you from a load of misery—that it has kept you from the lashings of a shrewish tongue—that it has given you the comfort of a quiet home—that it has preserved you from the misery of a broken heart. If it has done all this, it proves my theory, for all this has been accomplished, by one of the smallest words in the English lanauage. But has it effected this for you? When you lie down to rest to-night, ask your own heart that question, and it will give, in a sadder and more plaintive tone, the same answer that the lady gave you—"*No!*"

"The Rule of Life." "What rule of life shall we follow to insure our happinoss?" What is the rule?

It belongs to no profession in particular; the monarch upon his throne can secure it; the captive in his loathsome cell may retain it. There is no station, there is no condition, where it is not to be found; *and it is this:* It is the faithful and conscientious discharge of every duty which may be allotted to you, no matter how minute. for if the little things of life are the terrible, they are also the beautiful—the unwavering attention to the suggestions of the monitor within your breast. No man, though surrounded by fame, by wealth, by science, by love, can be happy, who feels that he has turned a deaf ear to his own bosom's lord. No, one, however degraded, trodden down, athirst, hungry, wounded, can be miserable, who knows that he has been earnest in his search after truth, and unfaltering in his devotion to principle:

"Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies!"

It is the memory of the past to which we must always look for comfort, or for reproach; the present we are too busy with; the future has too much of Hope's brightest hues. It is the stern reality of the past, that must be our treasure-house of grateful recollection, or our charnel-house of perished joys, and perverted hours. Memory is the most prominent attribute of the mind, it is the golden thread that connects the jewels together, and if it break, the gems will fall to the ground and lie scattered in useless profusion. It is said, and I have no doubt of it, that what we have once learned we can never forget. The trifling incident of our boyhood's years, the passing event, which seemed to float by upon the stream of Time, almost unobserved, will, in more mature life, flash back upon our mental vision, with a startling vividness; it may be true, that we apparently forget much that we have witnessed; it may be, that we cannot recall each scene at pleasure; but, in the lodgments of the brain they are hidden, and memory, when we least expect it, will reproduce them, and oft times make our cheek grow pale, or our brow crimson, at the unwished for recollection. And time, like the skillful workman, who is about to take down some ancient mansion: he begins with the roof, and after he has demolished that, then he takes down the higher story, and so on in an inverse order to their erection, until he reaches the foundation, which, last of all he removes; and such is Times' attack upon the memory. He begins upon the last event, the top stone of our decaying tabernacle. The old man, tottering in his second childhood, will forget the scene that he has just witnessed—and yet remember well the incident of a score of years ago; and as he advances nearer and nearer to the grave of all his faculties, and as a gloom more horrible than death is settling upon his worn-out mind, whilst the present is dark before him, his garrouious rongue will still prate to you of his childood's visions, and tell you truly, the events of his early life. What a warning does this give us; we are now laying up for ourselves blissful dreams, or we are heaping up layers of wrath; each deed we now commit, each thought we now harbor, whether it be of evil or of good, we are putting up in store for the retrospective of life's last hours! Oh let us see to it, that when we draw nigh to our final rest—when the damps of death are gathering upon our brow, and the hand of the destroyer is uplifted to strike us down, that we may look back upon the long avenues of years through which we have trodden, and see there the smiling countenances of those whose hearts we have gladdened, whose lives we have cheered, beaming upon us their gratitude; and that we may look forward with joy, and humble hope to those bright and beautiful mansions prepared for us in Heaven, whose maker and builder is God!

I have recently met with a beautiful little poem, the author of which I am ignorant of, which gives the rule, in a few practical words, and with the recitation of which I will conclude this lecture.

"There are three lessons I would write—
Three words—as with a burning pen,
In tracings of eternal light,
Upon the hearts of men.

Have Hope! Tho' clouds environ now,
And gladness hides her face with scorn,
Put thou the shadow from thy brow,—
No night but hath its morn.

Have Faith! where'er thy bark is driven,—
The calm's disport—the tempest's mirth—
Know this—God rules the hosts of Heaven,
Th' inhabitants of earth.

Have Love! Not love alone for one,
But man, as man, thy brother call,
And scatter, like the circling sun,
Thy charities on all.

Thus grave these lessons on thy Soul—
Hope, Faith, and Love—and thout shalt find,
Strength, when life's surges wildest roll—
Light, when thou else wer't blind!"

Hon. R. M. Charlton.

The experiment of lighting gas by animal electricity has been several times tried in this city with success. This morning it was done in the presence of several gentlemen at the residence of Dr. Colburn. Let a person insulate himself by standing on a stool, under the feet of which tumblers are placed, being careful not to come in contact with anything which will conduct the fluid away; then let any person, whose hand is enveloped in fur or woolen, rub him till the electricity is excited; upon bringing the end of the finger directly over the opening of the gas burner, a spark will fly from it with a snapping sound and ignite the gas. The same effect may be produced by some persons by touching the gas after shuffling the feet, the shoes being removed, over a woolen carpet.

Newark Daily Advertiser.

Mrs. Begg, the sole surviving sister of Burns, residing at Ayr, in Scotland, now in her eighty-second year, has sent for exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, a pair of socks knit by herself.

Correspondence of the Standard.

Philadelphia, May 2, 1853.

To the Editor of the Standard:

The Administration of James K. Polk, left a broader, a deeper mark upon this continent, than any which preceded it. The Tariff of '46 unshackled the energies of commerce, and, as a matter of course, cheapened the articles of luxury as well as those of necessity. The revenue has greatly increased, public securities pay well and punctually; so that extravagance, overtrading, and even folly, have found in the universal prosperity, indemnity against every loss. Alive to their instincts, the Banks of this city and New York, about two years ago, determined to rebut these too tangible evidences of Democratic success, with an abrupt and stringent pressure. To this end they not only curtailed their accommodations, but, for a time, closed them altogether, but in this instance at least, the money power found itself a slave. One, and the crowning result of that Administration, the acquisition of California, stifled every effort to regain its wonted dominion, and dictated terms which even that merciless tyrant had to accept. The late Administration had no Congress to back it, and so existed and passed away, without leaving its impress upon the advancing policy of the country. The Democratic shoulder is again at the wheel, and what is there that the nation may not hope for? Nothing; and I tender you my congratulations upon the result.

For several years past, North Carolina has been represented in the Cabinet, and in every instance, to the satisfaction of the party in power. Mr. Dobbin has a weightier task than either of his predecessors. Some how or other public expectation has taken a shape which will not let him off, with a common place administration of the duties of his office. More will be required of him. I find no man who does not tell me to look for every thing from that quarter that tact, ability, and enlarged views should produce. If this should go on, and North Carolina should place her future pretensions in his pocket, the time may come when her sister States will not be unwilling to entertain her claims.

I need scarcely tell you that Pennsylvania is gratified at the appointment of Buchanan to England. The Union can sleep soundly now, and evidently will, while one who represents, in all respects, the whole of the interests, and so many of the hearts of the nation, is accredited to the leading court.

Do you not owe yourself a visit to this beautiful city? You would find it now, not only in its spring array of green leaves, fresh flowers, and the prettiest ladies in the world, except those of North Carolina, but you would see palaces, fields, fountains, and what would surprise you more than all, peacocks in full display, and thousands of squirrels gambolling and sporting within the very shadow of their plumes. This is the wealthiest city in the Union, and invention is taxed to the utmost to embellish the fronts which are intended as masks of the treasure within. And dresses; a lady with the skin of the cow under her foot, and that of the bird of Paradise upon her head, seems to repine at the poverty of art, while the beauty that adorns her most, is already more than half obscured.

But I am out of space. S. H.

The Striking Season. We have had frequent occasion to speak upon the subject of strikes, for the game has been played round in this section of country after a very lively fashion during the spring. "Strike your neighbor," a fireside game, in which the "rapping" makes the round of the merry circle, is scarcely so animated as the "strike for wages." The end, however, is not yet; for no "strike" that works injustice, or destroys the equilibrium between capital and the market value of labor, can possibly be successful, whatever ever may be the temporary result. There are laws which govern and regulate business affairs, as inexorable as those of nature. And though they may be distorted in their application according to the relation of demand and supply for the time being, they will eventually react, and with a sharp, retaliatory tone. All artificial coercion is destined to suffer a collapse, just as certainly as it is put into operation, and that, too, from the very republican principle which is not unfrequently cited as a justification of it. Laws negatively enforced, in contravention of the superior laws of the State, and the inalienable rights of the citizens, are just as obnoxious to republicanism and civilization as though they were enforced at the point of the bayonet. What difference, soever, there may be in the spirit of the thing, there is none in the consequences. In either case a man may be utterly despoiled of his possessions, and that by a combination, isolating him from the social privileges common to his fellow-citizens.

A case has occurred in point in our own city. The proprietors of the Baltimore Argus have been exposed to the arbitrary dominion of an unlawful combination, operating hitherto by a negative use of its power. We say "unlawful," for this combination imposes restrictions upon a certain class of citizens which the laws do not, and from which others in the pursuit of legitimate business are exempt. It is therefore *unlawful*; and being the source of laws within itself, *unequal in their application*, it is *anti-republican*. It is against such combinations that the law has levelled its penal authority, and which the courts have found it expedient and necessary to employ.

The Argus of last evening appeared at its usual hour of publication, but with a diminished amount of new matter in its columns, the cause of which is thus stated in an editoral paragraph:

"*High-handed Outrage.*—Upon entering our office we were informed this morning, in the most peremptory terms, that the Typographical Society had determined that we should not have our press-work done by Mr. Sherwood, because he had withdrawn from under their jurisdiction. Not being willing to submit to this arbitrary and unjust interference with our rights and interests, the hands in our office immediately left, and by threats and promises induced our apprentices to leave also.

Thus we are left without a single hand, because we refuse to submit to an arbitrary edict of a body in which we have no voice, and where our interests are wholly disregarded. It would take us a week or more to remove our press, and subject us to great loss and inconvenience, and all this must be done to gratify a vindictive feeling against Mr. Sherwood. This we can't consent to. We throw ourself upon the justice of the community and the indulgence of our patrons for a few days, when we trust we shall go on with our paper as usual."

According to the above as a statement of fact, the terms in which it is introduced are by no means inappropriate. It is a "high-handed outrage," not only against the proprietors of the Argus, but against society, and the most common rights of citizenship. It is, moreover, a high offence against the laws of the land, and exposes all who are guilty of it to criminal prosecution. And such conduct illustrates in a most offensive attitude the recklesness of purpose with which this combination are disposed to wield, what they suppose to be, an irresponsible power.

We are fully sensible of the style of argument with which it has been attempted to palliate, if not to justify such proceedings. The plea of "self-defence;" but such a p'ea is an insult to the laws under which we live. And it will be a fatal plea if carried to its legitimate consequences—fatal to one or both of the parties—if to *one* only, it will not be the employer.

But the paragraph quoted above does not contain the whole matter. A second article states that Messrs. Bull and Tuttle and Messrs. Sands and Mills, practical printers, very kindly volunteered their personal aid to get out the Argus; but while thus engaged, they were also served with a notice that all their hands had discontinued their work, thus leaving them exposed to the same consequences which threatened the proprietors of the Argus. The character of such proceedings as these, viewed either in a legal or moral point of view, is repugnant to every principle of the social economy. The same spirit has to develop itself but one step further, and if the establishment of the Argus was on fire, it would denounce the man who lent his aid to extinguish the flames.

It will be observed that none of these transactions relate to the price of labor. The question of wages is not in the issue. Indeed, the price demanded by the Society have been paid both by the Messrs. Sherwood and the proprietors of the Argus. And the latter now advertise for printers, to whom the full prices will be paid. The proceedings of the Society, therefore, in this matter, are based solely upon their own system of arbitrary coercion, and relate exclusively to the common business privileges of the citizen whom they effect. Such an issue as this is not likely to stop with those who have had the first taste of the power used against them; nor will it end in a day. And such an example involves in its consequences the whole business community.

Baltimore Sun.

New Fancy and Confectionary Store,
ON MAIN STREET.
Between Messrs. Pomeroy's & Porter's Sign of
"BIG BOOT."

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just opened a Store on Main Street. They are determined to give satisfaction to every one that will honor them with a call and will endeavor by all means to render the establishment a superior one of its kind. Their stock consists of the following articles:

Fancy Goods, &c.

French Cups and Saucers, Vases, Children's Tea sets, fine Baskets, Fans, Portemonnaies, Purses, Marbles, Pocket Inkstand, Looking Glasses of all kinds, Bronze Candlesticks, Soaps, Shaving Cream, Essences, Hair Tonics, side, tucking and dressing Combs, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Hairpins, Needles, Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Comb, Cloth and Shoe brushes, Accordeans, Violins, Flutes, Banjos, Walking Canes, Whips, Guns and Pistols, &c., &c.

Confectionary, &c.

Candies of all deseriptions, Chocolate, Maccaroni, Bunch and Layer Raisins in whole, quarter and eighth boxes, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Sardines in whole, half, and quarter boxes. Oranges, Lemons, Pickles and Preserves in 2-4, 1-4 and 1-8 jars, Filberts, Almonds, Pecan, Walnut, Palm, Cocoa and Pea Nuts, &c.

Cigars.

The choicest brands of Havannah, Principie and Regalia Cigars from 16 to 50 dollars per thousand.

Best lump and twisted chewing Tobacco, from 25 cts. to $1,15 per pound.

Groceries.

A general assortment. F. MAHLER & Co.
Raleigh, May 3, 1853. 48—

University of North Carolina.

THE examination of the classes will begin on Monday the 23d May, and continue until the College Commencement on Thursday, the 2d day of June next.

There will be a general meeting of the Board of Trustees on Monday preceeding Commencement, but the Visitorial Committee will be expected to give their personal attendance during the whole period of the examination.

The Committee for 1853 is as follows:

His Excellency, David S. Reid, Pres't Ex-Officio.
Hon. David L. Swain, L. L. D., Pres't of College.
William J. Alexander,
William H Battle,
James W. Bryan,
Henry *S. Clarke*,
Daniel W. Courts,
John R. Donnell,
William A. Graham,
Cushing B. Hassel,
Samuel P. Hill,
James C. Johnson,
Caiwallader Jones, Jr.
Andrew Joyner,
Matthias E. *Manly*,
Giles *Mebane*,
George C. Mendenhall,
John M. Morehead,
Henry Potter,
Walter L. Steele,
Hugh Waddell,
Jonathan Worth,

CHARLES MANLY, Secretary.
May 3, 1853. 49—

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS
AT THE BAZAAR!!

WHITE, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped, and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass do., Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton do., Black and Fancy Alapaca do., Plaid and Fancy Cassimere do., Blk. Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks, Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas do.; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety; Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Wettings do., rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchifs, plain and fancy borders, Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats, plain and fancy Lawn do, fancy Silk do. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves, Black do. Lisle and Linen do, Washed Norway do., Fine Doe do., Black Colored Silk do., Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose do. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by

A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazaar,
Sycamore street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

Sam'l M. Wilson. | Ge

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1853.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR IN THE SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

One square, 6 months, 14 lines to a square,	$10
" " 12 " " "	$18
Two squares, 6 months, "	$15
" " 12 " " "	$25
Three squares, 6 " " "	$20
" " 12 " " "	$30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the Weekly paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements. These will be inserted for one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

The above terms will be rigidly adhered to.

The Standard has a large and constantly increasing subscription list. It circulates in all the towns and counties in the State, and is read by farmers, mechanics, miners, merchants, ship-owners, turpentine-getters and distillers, lumber-men, and by professional and business men generally. Advertisers will, therefore, consult and advance their own interests by seeking public attention and favor through these columns.

MR. EDWARD'S ADDRESS.

We proceed to establish, what we stated in the conclusion of our last article, that the leading error under which Mr. Edward's labors is, that land is represented and protected by the Senatorial voter at the polls, and not in the basis of taxation, on which the Senate is established.

The great object of the Convention of 1835 was to equalize representation—that is, to distribute Senators and Commoners fairly and justly among the people of all sections; and the rule for effecting this, laid down in the act calling the Convention, was taxation as to the Senate and population as to the House of Commons. In other words, it was expressly provided in the act, that the Senate should not consist of less than thirty-four, nor more than fifty members, to be elected by Districts, the Districts to "be laid off at convenient and prescribed periods by Counties, in proportion to the public taxes paid into the Treasury of the State by the citizens thereof"; and it was provided that the Commons should consist of not less than ninety, nor more than one hundred and twenty members, to be assigned to the Counties "according to their federal population." It was furthermore provided in the act "that the said Convention shall also frame and devise amendments to said Constitution, whereby it shall be made necessary for persons voting for a Senator, to possess the same residence and freehold qualification respectively in the Senatorial District, as is now required in the County." The members of the Convention were sworn, under this act, before they could take their seats, "not, either directly or indirectly," to "evade or disregard the duties enjoined, or the limits fixed to the Convention" by the said act; and the oath having been taken by all the members, the Convention was at once confined in its action to the limits prescribed.

It is seen, then, that it was made the duty of the Convention to *continue* the freehold qualification. It would be useless now, to go at length into the reasons which induced the framers of the act of 1835 to pursue this course; but it cannot be doubted that, if the act had provided for striking out this freehold qualification, the call for a Convention would have been sanctioned by a still larger majority of the people. The great object, however, as we have stated, was to equalize representation; and this, occupying as it did all minds, excluded from serious and full consideration not only the Free Suffrage principle, but other amendments, which, if they had been made, would have rendered the present Constitution much more acceptable to the people in all portions of the State. Besides, the framers of the act were unwilling to hazard their work, by what might be considered new or irrelevant issues; and in addition to this, some of them no doubt acted under the erroneous belief, that the freehold qualification would strengthen the protection of property, by giving something like a fair representation, at the polls, to the landed interest. In this belief, we repeat, they were mistaken, as we will show before we conclude this article.

As soon as the Senate was based on taxation, the argument—if argument it can be called—in favor of the freehold qualification, ceased to apply. Before this, the Senators and Commoners were apportioned according to the same basis—*territory;* and it was therefore sought to render one House a check upon the other, by a difference in the qualifications of the electors, there being no difference, as we have seen, in the plan assigning members to the Counties. It is a principle as old as free government, that taxation and representation should go together; and yet, according to the present Senate basis, thousands of citizens who contribute to the amount of taxes necessary to create a Senator, are debarred the privilege of voting for that Senator at the polls. And these citizens are not only tax-payers upon slaves, stocks, money at interest, merchandize, and the like, *but tax-payers upon real estate;* yet the arbitrary fifty acre rule contended for by Mr. Edwards, cuts them off from the Senatorial and restricts them to the Commons box. Base the Senate, for example, on the taxes paid on land, and how many Senators would you have? If this were done—that is, if Senators were based on taxes paid on fifty acre freeholds, and upwards, and only fifty acre freeholders were permitted to vote for Senators, there would be reason and justice in the arrangement, though the principle of *class Constitutional legislation,* so to speak, would thus be carried to an extreme point.

But the injustice of this freehold qualification becomes still more apparent, when we perceive—as we must perceive upon the slightest examination of the facts—that the fifty acre freeholders not only elect, of themselves and by themselves, one branch of the Assembly, *but exert a controlling influence in electing the other branch.* These freeholders are, in the first place, assigned fifty Senators, not merely upon the taxes which they pay, but upon the taxes paid by all the citizens; these Senators *they* elect, and this they do as fifty acre men; and they are then permitted to turn to the branch of the Assembly established on persons, and vote there, also, their full strength! What gross injustice! And yet Mr. Edwards pronounces this one of the "most valuable features" in our scheme of government!

But though these fifty acre men thus elect one branch of the Assembly, and control, to a great extent, the election of the other, yet it can be demonstrated *that not more than one-tenth of the land is represented and protected by the Senatorial voter at the polls.* In the first place, there are thousands of acres of lands, held in quantities of less than fifty acres, whose owners have no Senatorial vote at all; and this land, being held mostly in towns, is of course very valuable; but this we leave out of the calculation, and come at once to the fifty acre freeholds, and upwards. There are, in this State, 23,769,160 acres of land listed and taxed—say 20,000,000 of acres, exclusive of the lands not included, as above, in the fifty acre freeholds and upwards; and there are 40,000 freeholders in the State. Every freeholder who owns fifty acres, votes in the Senate; and he casts but *one* vote, no matter how much land he may own—fifty acres of land are, therefore, represented by each freeholder's vote. 40,000 multiplied by 50, will give just 2,000,000; so it appears that of the 20,000,000 of acres, but two millions of acres are actually represented at the ballot box. To carry out the principle contended for by Mr. Edwards, landholders ought to be allowed to give one vote for every fifty acres of land which they hold; for, according to the present arrangement, and conceding that the land is represented and protected at the polls, what protection can the owner of ten thousand acres have against the owner of fifty acres? Where is the justice of giving to the fifty acre man as much weight in the Senate as the ten thousand acre man? So we perceive that Mr. Edward's fifty acre scheme is not only unjust towards the Commons voters, who pay a large proportion of the taxes on which the Senate is based; but it operates even against the very parties it was intended, in his judgment, to protect, and that too, *just in proportion as they increase their landed possessions.*

The truth is, land is protected in the Senatorial basis, together with all other taxable property; and the owners of slaves have just as much right to a separate branch of the Assembly as the fifty acre freeholders.

☞ In our brief notice of the new pump in the lot near Dr. Miller's office, we spoke of it as a "gutta-percha chain pump." In this, it appears, we were mistaken. The principle of raising water by this pump is different from the ordinary chain pump. Instead of the mere lifting of the water, as by the latter, it is raised by India rubber valves, nicely fitted to and passing through an air-tight, smooth metalic tube—each valve producing a perfect vacuum, and thus raising the water by the combined action of *suction* and *lifting*. The pump works quite easily, and appears to be a useful invention.

THAT "ASYLUM." Ion of the Baltimore Sun, says the Board of Army Officers have decided unanimously to take Harrodsburg Springs, in Kentucky, for the Western Military Asylum, at the price of $100,000. The whole country, together with the "rest of mankind," will congratulate Gen. Scott upon this result of his "grand tour" of 1852. The site has been found at last, thanks to his energy and indefatigableness in looking after it during the late campaign.

☞ Among the improvements going forward in the City, we notice that of Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, on Fayetteville Street—an addition of some forty feet to their present storehouse. When completed they will have the largest storehouse in the City. They are enterprising business men, and deserve the success which attends their labors.

☞ We learn that two car-loads of *spirits of turpentine* and *rosin* were sent last week, from Raleigh, by Messrs. Leach and Banks and Mr. N. T. Myatt, to Portsmouth, Va., consigned to Mr. A. M. McPheeters. This is the beginning, we hope, of a large and profitable business in this line.

☞ The Hon. David Outlaw has been nominated for Congress in the 1st Congressional District, by a Convention held in Edenton on the 4th instant. Mr. Outlaw appears to have been an *anti-Scott Scott Whig.* What he is now, we venture not to insinuate.

BISHOP OF SOUTH CAROLINA. The Protestant Episcopal Convention, in session at Camden on the 6th, elected Rev. Thomas F. Davis Bishop of South Carolina. The choice was made on the 12th ballot.

GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO. The Hon. David Merriwether, of Kentucky, has been appointed by President Pierce, Governor of New Mexico. The Union says Mr. M. is in every respect well qualified for the duties and responsibilities of the office.

☞ Col. John A. Winston has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Alabama. Col. Winston is a fearless and consistent Republican. His election may be regarded as a matter of course.

☞ The Hon. Edward Stanly, formerly of this State, sailed for California on Thursday last, in the steamer Georgia.

RHODE ISLAND SENATOR. Philip Allen, Esq., Democrat, has been elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Rhode Island.

THE U. S. REVENUE. A despatch from Washington states that "the revenue receipts from Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New Orleans for the month of March was $5,760,000; for April $4,492,000; total for two months, $10,158,000—making an increase from the year 1852 of $2,490,000, which is at the rate of 33 per cent. The revenue for the year from all sources will exceed, we understand, $60,000,000."

HON. N. P. TALLMADGE, formerly U. S. Senator from New York, writes to the National Intelligencer a letter expressing his firm belief in the spiritual rappings and other similar demonstrations. He says he has had frequent communications from John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, and that these communications are all characteristic of the individuals, some of those from Mr. Calhoun being, "both in style and sentiment, worthy of him in his palmiest days in the U. S. Senate."

TENNESSEE.

The Democratic State Convention of Tennessee, recently held in Nashville, unanimously adopted the following Resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the democratic party of Tennessee adhere with pride and confidence to the principles and policy which have characterized our entire existence as a party, as first developed by Jefferson, and afterwards restored by Jackson, and recently illustrated—and as we trust perpetuated—by Polk. We point with confidence to the onward course of our government in all the elements of prosperity and greatness under the influence of democratic policy, as conclusive evidence of the excellence of our principles, and as furnishing the strongest ground of our devotion to their maintenance.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the platform adopted by our party at the Baltimore Convention in 1852, as setting forth the political creed on which the democracy of Tennessee plant themselves in the approaching contest.

Resolved, That the triumphant election of Ganeral Frank Pierce as President, and Col. Wm. R. King, as Vice President of the United States, standing as they did on the Baltimore platform, furnishes the most incontestible proof of the devotion of the democratic party to the preservation of our glorious Union; while we see with joy in the inaugural address of President Pierce sentiments of earnest, patriotic devotion to the Union, which enables us to repose safely upon its preservation under his administration.

Resolved, That the sentiments and principles avowed by President Pierce in his inaugural address are sound, national, conservative, and patriotic, calculated to elevate our government in the estimation of foreign governments, to give assurance that the rights of American citizens will be protected at home and abroad, and that his administration will be characterized by wisdom, firmness, and patriotism."

The Hon. Andrew Johnson was unanimously nominated for Governor, several gentlemen who had been named for the post, having withdrawn in Mr. Johnson's favor. The Nashville Union speaks in eloquent strains of the nomination, as follows:

"THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE. At a late hour in the day we returned from the convention to announce the glad tidings that Hon. Andrew Johnson is the democratic candidate for governor. We believe—we feel intuively—that this nomination is the prelude to an overwhelming victory. No man within the borders of our State has more in his character and history to challenge the wonder and respect of its citizens. A self-made man—a man from the people and of the people—strong in intellect, pure in patriotism, and unsullied in honor, we are free to state our belief that his superior could not be found, not even in the brilliant galaxy of Tennessee statesmen. That galaxy embraces many men of the most unquestioned ability and excellent patriotism. It embraces a Nicholson, a Trousdale, a Harris, a Ewing, a Dunlap, and many others whose names were not brought before the convention—men whom the party would be honored in honoring, and who have borne its banner in triumph over many a well fought field. But we hope it will not be deemed invidious to say that it embraces no man possessing stronger claims to the respect and admiration of our people than Andrew Johnson, the mechanic statesman. If we have not utterly misapprehended his character, he is emphatically *one of nature's noblemen.* His early life was a contest against those

"Twin jailors of the daring heart,
Low birth and iron fortunes."

Over these he has triumphed. By energy, ability, and honesty he has worked his way from the lowly walks of life to a proud position in the affection of his countrymen. In whatever position he has been called to act by the popular partiality, he has discharged its duties ably and without leaving a blot upon his escutcheon. His record is one of practical usefulness. Whoever examines it fairly will find upon it the evidences of a master mind and honest heart. Every act points to some practical and worthy end. He never wasted his strength in idle dreaming, in profitless theorizing, but the practical has been his forte, and the useful and honorable his constant aim. We admire such a character even in the ranks of opponents; how much more we should not admire it when found in the house of friends.

But we feel that eulogy is wasted upon his character. His history needs but to be understood to make him the favorite of the people of Tennessee. We will discharge our duty to him and to the democratic party by exhibiting that history in all its striking and remarkable features, and trust for a verdict in his favor to the justice and discrimination of those who examine it."

Andrew Johnson is a native of this place. He worked at his trade, as a tailor in this City, some twenty-five years ago, and left when a youth for the State of Tennessee. He started in the world poor, without education or friends; he has made his way up by industry and native strength of intellect. As a citizen of Raleigh, we feel proud of the man. His example speaks strong words of encouragement to every poor boy in the land.

Mr. Johnson has served for a number of years and with distinction, as a member of the House of Representatives from Tennessee. His election as Governor appears to be regarded as certain.

LAST MOMENTS OF VICE PRESIDENT KING. The Southern Republic has received from Mr. F. K. Beck—a kinsman of the Vice President—a brief account of the last moments of Mr. King. It says: "He was quiet and resigned to the fate which he had seen for some time awaited him. Shortly before six o'clock on Monday evening, while a few friends were sitting around his bedside, the only ones that he would allow in his sick room, he suddenly remarked that he was dying. The watchers arose to their feet, under some excitement, when the Colonel said: 'Be still—make no noise—let me die quietly.' He refused to have the balance of his household notified of his dying condition. His physician came in and examined him. The Colonel said to him: 'Doctor, I am dying. It seems as though I shall never get through with it. I am dying very hard. Take the pillows from under my head.' The pillows were accordingly taken from under his head; but affording no relief, the doctor turned him from his back on his side, when he died in a moment."

CAPE FEAR AND D. R. N. Co. J. J. Jackson, Esq., has resigned his office as Secretary and Treasurer of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Co. By this arrangement the Company loses the services of an efficient, active and faithful officer; a gentlemen who received the esteem and respect of all with whom he had intercourse.

H. A. London, Esq., is elected successor to Mr. Jackson. We think it a very eligible appointment, and we have no doubt he will discharge the duties of his office with energy and ability. *Commercial.*

The common fluency of speech, in many men and most of women, is owing to a scarcity of matter and a scarcity of words; for whoever is master of a language and has a mind full of ideas, will be apt in speaking to hesitate upon the choice of both, whereas common speakers have only one set of ideas and one set of words to clothe them in; and these always ready at the mouth; so people can come faster out of church when it is almost empty, than when it is crowded at the door.—*Swift.*

STRAWBERRIES. We understand that the boaders at some of the more enterprising houses in town have been enjoying this prime luxury for several days and some of them for several weeks. We were not before aware that strawberries were so plentiful, as our eyes have not been made glad even by the sight of one this season. Blackberries, and other fruits and vegetables, we understand, are also very common. *Sav. Rep.*

SACRIFICE OF HUMAN LIFE. Within the last few days, besides several minor disasters of the same class, we have recorded the loss of 129 lives by the wreck and burning of the steamer Independence, on the Pacific coast; 15 by the collision on the Central and Southern (Mich.) Railroad; and 25 by the burning of the Ocean Wave, on Lake Ontario. To this must be added scores of persons maimed or disfigured for life.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Fifty or Sixty Passengers Killed, and a Number Wounded, &c.

NORWALK, CONN., May 6. The morning train on the New Haven Railroad ran off the drawbridge at this place this morning, causing one of the most serious railroad disasters that has ever occurred in this country.

The drawbridge had been left open by accident or carelessness, and the locomotive and baggage car, with three passenger cars, were precipitated into the river, presenting a frightful catastrophe, there being upwards of one hundred passengers, men, women and children, either involved in the ruins or sunk beneath the water in the cars.

Great exertions were made for the rescue of those who reached the surface of the water, and many have been saved, whilst a large number of dead bodies have been picked up. One of the passenger cars is entirely sunk beneath the water, and it is supposed that all who were in it have perished. The number killed and drowned cannot be less than fifty, whilst a good number are seribusly injured.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NORWALK, May 6, 3 p. m. The loss of life is greater than was at first apprehended; already 40 dead bodies have been taken from the river, and it is feared more will yet be found. All the employees of the company escaped with slight bruises. At the time of the accident the train was running at the rate of 15 miles per hour. The blame rests with the engineer, the bridge tender having displayed the usual signals, as was certified to by many of those who escaped. The statements, however, are very conflicting, and it is impossible, amid the general excitement and confusion, to definitely ascertain the facts.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

NORWALK, May 6, 6 p. m. Forty-five bodies have been recovered from the river and the wreck of cars, and it is probable that many more have been lost.

The engineer and firemen have been arrested, and will undergo an examination to-morrow.

Passengers Saved.—The following persons are among those that have escaped without any serious injury:

James Nutting, A. A. Spoones, Dr. Benson, E. Taylor, D. D. Hungeford, B. Hodges, M. Conda and wife, Dr. Glenn, M. Judson, M. Murray, E. Schmidt, A. Stetson, Fenno E. Heath, S. P. Ingall, J. D. Stewart and son, Mary E. Clark, B. Paine, E. Marlow, A. Murray, D. Nevins and family, A. Marcy, J. Newtan and wife, J. L. Huntress, Dr. Ives, J. Gilbert and son, M. M. Hunt, B. Peabody, J. Dresser, J. Mills and wife, R. Palmer, Jas. Palmer, E. D. Kinsley and daughter, E. Stackpole, C. Millard, M. D. Scott, W. B. Hotchkiss, P. Adley, Charles Francis, W. S. Grinnell, S. Young, Castle, H. Holbrock, Dr. Russell, George Elmer. J. McCarty, D. Curtis and wife, W. G. Ranson, S. A. Barton, S. R. Strong, L. S. Dayton, M. Sonston and M. Mitchel, of Philadelphia.

Passengers Missing.—The following passengers, known to have been in the train, have not been heard from: Mrs. Harris, three children and servant; E. and W. Dunbar, of Montgomery, Ala., Mr. Chamburne and daughter, of Racine; Mrs. Greene, mother of David Greene, of Baltimore, is also missing.

There was a large number of physicians on the train returning from attendance on the Medical Convention at New York, some of whom are among the killed, whilst those that were saved have been active in rendering professional service to the wounded.

There are probably ten or more dead bodies still in the wrecked cars. Conductor Comstock was in the second car, and escaped with many but not dangerous wounds.

The Express Agent escaped, badly wounded.

The bodies are much disfigured, and recognition in many cases is difficult. The wounded have had ample medical assistance.

The mails and baggage have been saved in a damaged condition. The drawbridge was open, the steamer Pacific having just passed through. The locomotive, baggage car, and two passenger cars plunged into the river, fifteen feet below the surface. Every person in the two first cars were either killed or seriously injured.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

NORWALK, May 6, 9 p. m. Thus far there has been forty-nine dead bodies recovered. Two of the injured have died, and eighteen others are seriously wounded—three of them dangerously.

The Killed and Wounded.—Among the lost is the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Grisward. The following bodies have been recognized: Dr. A. Welsh, of Hartford; Dr. Beach, of Bridgeport; Mrs. Fluent, of Lancaster, Pa.; Rev. Mr. Schor, of Williamsburg; Dr. Smith, of Springfield; John Moss, of Gardiner, Me.; David B. Newell, Gardiner, Me.; John L. Gray, of Springfield, Mass.; Walter French, of Manchester, N. Y.; Norman Parker, of Woodbury, Conn.

[FIFTH DISPATCH.]

Further List of the Victims.

NORWALK, May 6, 10 p. m. Most of the bodies of those drowned are supposed to be recovered, numbering in all fifty-two.

The following additional bodies have been recognized: Miss Mitchell, of Hartford, Conn.; Dr. A. G. Pierpont, of Salem, Mass.; a physician of Boston; Mrs. Fluent, of Massachusetts; Rev. Mr. Schore, of Williamsburg; Mr. Vanderventer, of Newark, formerly President of the India Rubber Company.

Doctors Ives and Wilcox, of New Haven, went down in the baggage car under water, but broke out and escaped.

[SIXTH DISPATCH.]

NORWALK, May 6, 10½ p. m. The names of most of the victims have been ascertained, either by personal recognition or by an examination of their clothing, papers, and baggage. The following, with those previously sent, are believed to comprise nearly all.

Nathaniel King, Jr., of Athens, Ohio; A. L. Dasoque and lady; Francis W. Sayly, of Boston; F. M. Hutchins, of Boston; B. W. Opeodeck, of Worcester, Mass.; Olive Barr, supposed to be a collecting agent; D. W. Dimmock, of Marshfield, Conn.; Miss Ellen Goss, of Poughkeepsie; W. Bacon, of Boston; W. C. Dwight, of Brooklyn; Ann B. Lang, supposed to be of Boston; Mrs. Dr. Landers, supposed of Baltimore; Beverley Parker, and Mary E. Robbins, of Lennox, Mass.; a daughter of Sampson Goldsmith, of Bellows Falls; Allice Carrigan; Mrs. Hannah, of New York; Mr. Sparks, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. Josiah Bartlett of Mass.; Abel L. Pierson, of Salem, Mass.; Isaac Colbath, of Richmond, Maine; and B. S. Davies, residence unknown.

It is probable that there will be other bodies recovered to-morrow, but it is believed that there are but few if any more.

Connecticut Legislature—Governor's Message.

HARTFORD, May 5. The Legislature of this State assembled in this city on yesterday, and elected democratic officers.

Gov. Seymour has delivered his annual message. The finances of the State are represented to be in a flourishing condition, there being a surplus of $50,000 in the treasury. He recommends a reduction of the State tax. The income of the school fund for the year is set down at $125,000. The Governor advises the establishment of a higher grade of public seminaries, and approves of the establishment of a State Reform School, and recommends a further appropriation of $25,000 to the object. The free banking law, he says, has worked well since it went into operation, and he recommends a searching investigation into the affairs of two banks that have recently failed. He also recommends some legislation to check the circulation of the old banks, and the passage of a law to prevent the issue of fractional bills. He says that the property of the stockholders of the banks should be liable for the debts of the institution. He expresses the opinion that the many accidents and abuses on railroads might be remedied by the appointment of a general Railroad Commissioner. With regard to the Maine Law, he says his opinion that it is unjust has been strengthened. He speaks favorably of the New York Exhibition; approves of African Colonization; recommends the abolition of capital punishment; favors the calling of a Convention to revise the Constitution, and concludes by announcing that he will not be a candidate for re-election.

Kossuth's friends in London have resolved to prosecute the London Times for charging him with being implicated in the affair of the Rocket family. Kossuth declares that while residing in England he was not engaged in any conspiracy against Austria, nor in procuring arms to revive hostilities in Hungary, as he depends upon Hungary itself for organization, men, arms, &c., when the proper time shall arrive. The whole fuss made by the Times, seems to have been a flash in the pan, and nobody hurt.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun]

WASHINGTON, May 6.

We are a rich people; at least our government has more cash than it knows what to do with. The revenues of the fiscal year will be sixty millions of dollars, and the ordinary expenditures, exclusive of redemption of the public debt, will certainly not exceed forty-five millions, and probably not equal forty millions. The surplus for the year will be between fifteen and twenty millions of dollars. The receipts from customs during the last two months, at the principal ports, amount to ten and a quarter millions of dollars, and show an excess over the same period of last year of two millions and a half of dollars, or over 30 per cent. The excess for January and February over last year, was about four millions, showing an aggregate gain for the first four months of this year over last, of six and a half million.

What is to be done with the funds is a very serious question. Government has gone into the recesses of change alley to pick up its own obligations at an immense premium, and is yet oppressed with a distressing plethora in the chest. Shall we have a revival of the distribution of 1836, or shall we have a war? Either method would be effectual in depleting the treasury.

Two Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, MAY 5. The steamer Asia, with dates from Liverpool to the 22d April, arrived here to-day. According to her quotations, cotton in the Liverpool market had declined ⅛d since the departure of the preceding steamer (of the 20th.) The sales of cotton, for the week ending 22d April, amounted to 42,900 bales. Flour had advanced 3d to to 6d. Wheat was firm, Provisions dull. Rice had advanced 1s. Large sales had been made of American Stocks, Consols closed at 100⅜.

Lord Clarendon stated in the House of Lords that negotiations are still pending with the United States, respecting the fisheries. Meanwhile, Admiral Seymour's squadron will cruise on the fishing grounds the same as last season.

Kossuth's friends are taking steps to prosecute the London Times for a libel respecting the arms found in the rocket factory. A difficulty has arisen between Turkey and Greece—the former claiming three villages which are also claimed by the latter. Both governments haved moved troops to take possession of the disputed territory.

The difficulties between Russia and Turkey, are still unsettled. Russia is getting somewhat impatient at the delay of the Porte.

A Democratic conspiracy had been discovered in Hanover. A number of arrests had been made. The conspirators had attempted to seduce the soldiers from their allegiance.

THE MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, May 7. The receipts of Turpentine continue light, and are confined to small lots; sales yesterday and this morning of 115 barrels at $4 for virgin, $3 50 for yellow dip, and $1 60 for hard—all per 280 lbs. No transactions to note in Spirits Turpentine; 47½ cents is offered, but holders are firm in asking 50 cents per gallon, with a very light stock. In Common Resin there were large sales yesterday, 6,000 bbls. (town made) having changed hands at $1 25 for large size bbls., at which quotation the market closed firm—stock light and fair demand.

Timber—Sales of six rafts at $5, $7 25 and $10 per M., in speculation and measurement.

Journal.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 7. The price of Cotton is some lower. Sales have been made to manufacturers at 10¼ and 10⅝. This price is out of the reach of shippers, as middling to good middling is only quoted in New York at 10⅞ to 10¾. Flour has been in good demand with some little improvement in price. The supply is equal to the demand. Spirits Turpentine has been offered freely the past week, and sales made at 42½ to 45 cents. *Carolinian.*

PETERSBURG, May 7. The tendency of the tobacco market is upward, with an active demand for good and fine working sorts, which bring from $10 to $18. Sales of prime cotton at 10⅜ cents, with upward tendency; corn 55 cts. per bushel, and dull; wheat 80 to 102 cts., according to quality; bacon, shoulders 7 to 7½, sides 8½ to 9, hams 12½; guano, scarce, at $60 per ton.

NORFOLK, May 7. Bacon, hog round, 10 to 11½; cotton 8½ to 9½ cents; corn 53 to 57 cents; flour $4 50 to $6 75; tar $1 90 to $2; turpentine $3 to $3 75 per barrel; staves, W. O. pipe, $45 to $46—W. O. Hhd. $39 to $40—heading, scarce, $40—R. O. Hhd. $29; shingles, cypress, 22 inch, $3 50 to $4; wheat 80 to 85 cents; whiskey 24 to 27 cents.

NEW YORK, May 6. Cotton is easier, with sales of 1,000 bales. Flour is firmer, with sales of 5,000 bbls. at 4 56½ a $4 75 for State, and 4 75 a $5 for Genesee; Southern is firm, with sales of 700 bbls. at 5 12½ a $5 31½. Wheat is nominal. Corn has improved, with sales of 25,000 bushels, at 64 a 67½. Coffee—sales of 1,000 bags at 9¾ for Rio and 11½ for Java, and steady. Sugar—sales of 300 hhds. at 4 75 a $5 25 for Muscovado, and 5 a $5 25 for New Orleans. Molasses—sales of 100 bbls. at 27 a 28 for New Orleans. Whiskey—sales of 200 bbls at 22½. Pork—sales of 500 bbls. at $15 25 for mess and $13 31 for prime. Beef—sales of 200 bbls. at $13 for mess, and heavy. Lard is heavy, with sales of 450 bbls. at 10 a 11. Cloverseed is nominal at 9 a $10.

MARRIED,

In Louisburg, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Ridley, Mr. Thomas White, Jr., of Petersburg, to Miss Mary L. Shaw, daughter of the late Robert J. Shaw.

DIED,

In this City, on Saturday last, of measles, Lewis, son of Dr. W. H. McKee, aged five years—an interesting and promising child.

County Court Clerkship.

WE are requested to announce THOMAS G. WHITAKER, Esq., as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Wake at the ensuing election.

March 2d, 1853. 31—tc.

WE are requested to announce CALVIN J. ROGERS, Esq., as a candidate for Clerk of Wake County Court at the ensuing election.

April 7th, 1853. 41—tc.

WE are requested to announce OSBORNE BOWERS as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court, at the ensuing August Election. If elected, he will devote himself, with untiring assiduity, to the discharge of the duties of the office

March 18, 1853. 50—tc.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
By Parisen & King's Express.
Direct From Our Manufactory.

WITHIN the last week we have received 100 Fine Cloth Dress and Frock Coats, 300 Superior Paris Linen Sacks and Sack French Coats, 200 White and Colored Marseille Vests.

E. L. HARDING.

May 9th, 1853. 50—

Gauze Merino Shirts.

50 DOZEN superior Gauze Merino Shirts, a very desirable article for Summer ware, at

HARDING S.

May 9th, 1853. 50—

Office R. & G. R. R. Company,
MAY 5, 1853.

ON and after Monday 9th inst., the Accommodation Train will leave Raleigh at 5 A. M., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and return the same days, leaving Gaston at 4 P. M. or on the arrival of the Cars from Weldon.

The train will connect both ways with the day train to and from Wilmington, and the trains on the Seaboard Road.

Raleigh, May 9, 1853. 50—tf.

Pews at Auction.

WE shall offer for sale, at auction, on Saturday the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock, M., the pews remaining unsold, and those heretofore sold and not paid for. The sale will take place at the Church, and the terms then made known.

BY ORDER OF THE VESTRY.
THOS. D. HOGG.
E. B. FREEMAN.

Raleigh, May 9, 1853. 50—td.

A. M. McPHEETERS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
OFFICE AT No. 10, ROANOKE SQUARE, NORFOLK, VA.

ALL packages to be forwarded by me, to be directed to my care at Portsmouth, Va., where they will receive my strict attention. All orders for Groceries promptly attended to and furnished at the lowest market price *without* commission.

REFERENCES:
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.,
C. Dewey, Cashier do do do.
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear,
L. O'B. Branch, Pres't Raleigh and Gaston Road.
H. D. Turner, J. Brown,
Williams & Haywood, J. M. Towles,
and John Primrose, Merchants, Raleigh.

May 9, 1853. 50—1y.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE undersigned being about to remove from the State for a time, offers for sale his farm at Beatties Ford, containing about 600 acres. Its situation for healthfulness, fertility, and beauty, is well known. It has every improvement for comfort that can be desired; as a location for mercantile business, a position for a Lawyer, (having six Court-Houses within a few hours journey:) or for a farmer it has great advantages. The buildings are of the most excellent character; a large Dwelling-House 50 ✕ 60 feet large, two stories high, and all proper out Houses pertaining thereto. A large and commodious Cotton Gin-House, a Store-House, a Saw and Grist-Mill.

He will sell also all the Household FURNITURE, and a portion of his Library. The furniture is of the most superior order, of the latest style, and has been well kept.

There is no better property in the State. He will also sell for cash, his valuable stock of SLAVES, twenty one in number, many of them choice and young; on the 1st of June next. He also will sell his stock of

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c.

His cattle are of the improved Kentucky breed, procured at much expense and trouble. Also a large quantity of

Corn, Fodder, Hay and Bacon.

He also offers the balance of the stock of GOODS belonging to the late firm of Wheeler & Kerr, on the most advantageous terms.

All the above is offered at private sale, and if not sold privately, will be offered publicly on Wednesday the 1st day of June next, and continue from day to day until all is sold. Terms made known on the day of sale.

Seldom is such property offered for sale, and great bargains may be expected. The title of said property to be placed beyond all question.

All persons indebted to me or to the late firm of Wheeler & Kerr, must make payments forthwith.

JOHN H. WHEELER.

Beatties Ford, Lincoln county, N. C., May 2, 1853. [50—tIJ.

The North Carolina Whig and Western Democrat, Charlotte; the Yorkville Remedy, Yorkville, S. C.; the North Carolina Argus, Wadesboro', will copy until 1st June and send accounts to J. H. W.

VALUABLE WARREN LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having determined to move South, offers for sale his valuable lands lying in the Counties of Warren and Halifax, situate 14 miles from Warrenton and 8 miles from Littleton, on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, containing 4,400 acres. These lands are equal to any in the County of Warren for the production of corn, wheat, and tobacco. About 700 acres of the tract is bottom land of a fine quality, one half of which is cleared and thoroughly canalled and drained, the other half is in original forest and heavily timbered. There is a sufficient quantity of cleared land on the tract, mostly fresh, to work fifty hands to advantage. The tract can be conveniently divided into three farms. It is un necessary to give an extended description of these lands, as persons wishing to purchase will examine and judge for themselves. The subscriber being anxious to sell, will submit to a sacrifice to effect a sale; therefore persons wishing to invest capital in real estate would do well to examine these lands.

In my absence Mr. Evans will take pleasure in showing the land and making known the terms, which will be accommodating. S. A. WILLIAMS.

Warren County, N. C., May 9, 1853. 50—8tw.

NEW BRICK MACHINE
Now in Successful Operation in BALTIMORE!

IT is so simple that any intelligent negro can learn to manage it in two or three days. You have merely to shovel clay into a box and attach a horse to the sweep. The machine tempers the clay and moulds the bricks in the most perfect manner, such as the most experienced hand can scarcely equal. When burned they are found to be stronger and more solid than those made in the usual way, because the clay is worked stiffer under the pressure of the screw than it is possible to mould by hand. It requires one man to shovel in the clay, a boy to put in the empty moulds, another to pass them when filled to the barrow, a third to wheel them to the floor, a fourth to discharge them, a fifth as superannuerary to wait on the rest—in all one man, a horse and five boys, make from eight to ten thousand bricks per day. The gold medal was awarded for it by the Maryland Institute in November, 1852. Price of the four mould machine $250—of the five mould $300, including Patent.

Address F. H. SMITH, Baltimore, Md.
FRANCIS H. SMITH.

May 9, 1853. 50—t8Jn.

RALEIGH FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

THE present Session will close on Thursday the 2d of June next. The next Session will begin on Tuesday the 5th of July.

As the number of pupils boarding in the Institute is limited, early application may be necessary to secure admittance. BENNET T. BLAKE, Principal.

May 9, 1853. 50—3w.

HARRIS'S BAKERY.
NORFOLK, VA.

THIS old and widely known establishment continues to furnish, of superior quality, and on the most reasonable terms:

BUTTER CRACKERS, WATER CRACKERS,
SUGAR CRACKERS, SODA CRACKERS,
ANTI-DYSPEPSIA CRACKERS,
AND WINE BISCUIT,

Also, MOLASSES CAKES, suitable for country stores, neatly put up in barrels and smaller packages.

CHARLES HARRIS.

Norfolk, April 25, 1853. 46—9tpd.

NIEMEYER & WHITE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND General Produce Brokers,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

OFFER their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests.

We will give strict attention to Shipping or Selling Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber and Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandise with Despatch.

Lime, Plaster, Guano, Cement and Salt, always on hand.

HENRY V. NIEMEYER. JAMES C. WHITE.

April 7th, 1853. 41 3m.

Commissioner's Office.

THE undersigned has been appointed Commissioner for the States of Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas, and expects to receive the same appointment for other of the western and south-western States. He is prepared to take the Probate of all Deeds, Powers of Attorney and other instruments of writing to be used in those States. Also Depositions to be read in any of their Courts.

As Notary Public, having a seal of office, he can take the Probate of Instruments of writing to be used in most of the States of the Union.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C., April 20th, 1853. 47—1m.

A NEW and splendid lot of Paintings in Gilt Frames just received. Also a fresh supply of Oil Paints,

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL—(By Railroad.)
Leaves daily - - - - - at 4 p. m.
Arrives daily - - - - - at 4 a. m.
The mail closes at 3 p. m.

SOUTHERN MAIL—(By 2 horse hack.)
Leaves daily - - - - - at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily - - - - - at 3 p. m.
Mail closes at 6½ a. m.

WESTERN MAIL—(By 4 horse coaches.)
Leaves daily - - - - - at 9 a. m.
Arrives daily - - - - - at 11½ p. m.
Mail closes at 8 a. m.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL—(By 2 horse hack.)
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday - at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday - - at 7 p. m.
Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL—(By 4 horse coach.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 9 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Monday) - - at 10a. m.
Mail closes at 8 a. m. except Sunday.

TARBOROUGH MAIL—(By 2 horse hack.)
Leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 a. m.
Arrives Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p. m.
Mail closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL—(By Horse.)
Leaves Friday - - - - - at 12 m.
Arrives Friday - - - - - at 9 a. m.
Mail closes at Friday at 12 m.

HARDING HAS COME!

YES! WITH THE BEST AND LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS, IN HIS LINE, IN THE CITY!

WE can now exhibit to our friends and customers the choicest assortment of

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

Fine Dress and Frock Coats—Fine Fancy and plain Cassimere Pants—Fine Fancy Silk and Satin and bl'k Silk and Satin Vests, that can be found in any store in the State.

We pride ourselves upon selling the best

READY-MADE CLOTHING

this side of the British Provinces, equal in every respect to Custom Work, and much cheaper than Garments can be made to measure. We shall be receiving daily all the new styles of GOODS that come into market—for we manufacture all we sell— and are able to exhibit something NEW every week.

Call at the World-Wide renowned Clothing Establishment of E. L. HARDING.
March 22, 1853. 36—

Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats.

FASHIONABLE black Moleskin,
White, Drab, and Black Summer Hats, for Men and Boys,
Leghorn, Panama, and Palm Leaf Hats,
Black and White Wool Hats for Sambo.
J. BROWN.
March 28, 1853. 38—

Groceries! Groceries!!

IN Store and for sale by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,
A Prime lot of Cuba Molasses.
Fresh whole grain Rice.
Crushed, Powdered, Clarified, and Brown Sugars, by bbl. or retail.
White Mercer Potatoes
Rio Laguiro and Java Coffee.
March 1, 1853. 29—

ON HAND.

100 PIECES brown and bleached shirting and sheeting,
1-4 Linen shirting.
2-8 Pillow-cases linen by the yard or piece.
Brown and bleached jeans,
Drab corset do.
All for sale by the yard or piece. J. BROWN.
March 28, 1853. 38—

Bargains.

200 PIECES Calicoes of all shades and prices.
For sale by J. BROWN.
March 28, 1853. 38—

Candles! Candles!! A supply of Sperm and Adamantine Candles, very good and at reduced prices—may be had of P. F. PESCUD.
February 22d, 1853 —28

NOTICE TO CONFECTIONERS.

WE would respectfully inform our friends of Raleigh and vicinity that we are now in possession of a very extensive assortment of Fruits, Confectionaries, Toys, &c., and would advise all those who desire laying in their Christmas supplies to send in their orders early, so as there may be no difficulty in getting their articles forwarded by the Mail Trains. If delayed too long, owing to the great quantity of goods to be sent by these trains for the Holiday's, some may be prevented.
SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1852. 10—

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.
Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount N. C., will receive prompt attention.
February, 1852. 29—1y.

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robinson & Co.
Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.
SELBY & MURRAY.

Hull's Tallow Candles.

10 BOXES, Just received. Also, 5 Bags Old Java Coffee. J. BROWN.
Raleigh, February 14, 1853. 26—

French Accordeons.

A SPLENDID lot of French Accordeons—Nos. 4 5, 8, 11, 18, 17, 71, 72, just opened at the
N. C. MUSIC STORE.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

A FRESH supply of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, just received at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock Company. This Company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country. The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.
At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year: James Sloan, President; S. G. Coffin, Vice President; C. P. Mendenhall, Attorney; Peter Adams, Secretary and Treasurer; W. H. Cunningham, General Agent.
PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*
December 10th, 1852. 7—1y

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL In Raleigh.

THE Subscriber will open a School of this description in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st Monday in January next, strictly limited to *twenty-five* pupils. The Latin, Greek, and French languages will be soundly taught, with a thorough course of Mathematics. As the school is intended to be one of high grade, pupils will be expected to have already received some degree of preparatory instruction in the ordinary English branches.
The first session will be one of *five months*. Some half dozen boarders may be accomodated if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12 per month.
Fees of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, $25,00
French extra, 10,00
One half the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance. L. WADDELL.
February 5, 1853. 24—1y.

Saddler, Ferth & Ross' Mustard. A large Case of this Mustard— which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

Cheltenham Salts. A supply in Store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE following Garden Seeds, warranted to be fresh and genuine, and of the crop of 1852, may be found at the Drug Store of P. F. PESCUD.

ASPARAGUS—Giant,
BEANS—(Dwarf,)
Early Mohawk,
" China,
" Yellow six weeks,
" Valentine,
" White kidney.
BEANS—(Pole,)
Horticultural Cranberry,
Indian Chief,
Large Lima or Butter,
BEETS—Early blood turnip,
Early yellow turnip,
Long Blood,
BROCOLI—Early and Late,
CABBAGE—Early May,
Early York,
" Ox heart,
" Large York,
" Drumhead,
Late do.,
" Premium flat Dutch,
" Drumhead Savoy,
" Bergen,
Red Dutch, (for pickling,)
CAULIFLOWER—Early & Late.
CARROT—Early Horn,
Long Orange,
Celery,
White Solid,
New Silver Giant,
CRESS—Curled or Pepper grass.
CUCUMBER—Early Cluster.
Early Frame,
London Long Green,
Extra Long Green,
Gherkin, (for pickling,)
EGG PLANT—Large purple,
CORN—Mammoth Sweet,
Tuskarora,
Early Philad. white,
" Canada,
" Adams',
LETTUCE—Ealy curled
ROTTA abbage, silecia.
Lute India,
Ice Cose,
MELONS—Green, Citron,
Pine Apple,
Nutmeg,
Scalloped,
Beechwood,
Carolina Water,
Spanish do.
Mountain Sweet do,
Long Island do,
MUSTARD — White and brown,
NASTURTIUM,
OKRA,
ONION—Large Red,
Yellow Dutch,
White Portugal,
Onion Buttons,
PARSLEY—Plain and curled,
PARSNIP—Long Smooth,
Sugar,
Guernsay,
PEAS—Early Prince Albert,
Early Washington,
" Bishop Prolific,
Large Marrowfat,
Tall or Matchless Marrow fat,
PEPPER—Long Cayenne,
Cherry
Bell,
Mammoth,
RADISH—Long scarlet,
Turnip scarlet,
" white,
" yellow,
RHUBARB—Myatts victoria,
SPINACH—Round leaved
Savoy,
Prickly and fall,
SALSIFY or vegetable oyster,
SQUASH—Early yellow bush,
Early white bush,
" crookneck bush,
Autumal Marrow,
TOMATO—Large Red,
Large Yellow.

Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1853. 28—

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, until Saturday, 1st May next, at 10 o'clock, in the morning, for the Graduation of the connection between the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road and the North Carolina Rail Road at Raleigh.
The proposals must state the price per cubic yard for Excavation, and the price per cubic yard for Embankment, and must embrace the entire earth work of the whole line.
Separate Proposals will be received until the same hour for the Masonry required in the line; stating the price per cubic yard for dry Masonry and the price per cubic yard for mortared Masonry.
Map and Profile of the route can be seen on application to the undersigned or in his absence to W. W. Vass.
The successful bidders will be required to enter into bond to complete the work by 1st January, 1854.
The right is reserved to reject any or all the bids as the interest of the Company may seem to require.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President.
Raleigh, March 28th, 1853. 38—1m.
*** Register, Warrenton News and Greensborough Patriot copy one month.

State of North-Carolina---WAKE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1853. John O. Jeffreys, *Adm'r.* of Rob't N. Jeffreys, *dec'd. vs.* Wm. D. Jeffreys—Original attachment Levied on Land.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Wm. D. Jeffreys, is a non-resident of this State, on motion, it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said Wm. D. Jeffreys to be and appear before the justices at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court-house in the City of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday of May next, and then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit; otherwise judgment by default final will be granted against him and the Land Levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiffs debt.
Witness James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said court at office, the 3rd Monday of February, 1853.
JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*
March 25, 1853. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 38—w6w.

State of North-Carolina---WAKE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1853. Evans & Cooke *vs.* J. Stanford Hunter—Original attachment Levied on Land.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, J. Stanford Hunter, has removed from this State, and is a non-resident, on motion, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, for six weeks successively, notifying the said J. Stanford Hunter to be and appear before the justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court-house in the City of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday in May next, and then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit; otherwise judgment by default final will be granted against him and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiffs debt.
Witness James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said court at office the 3rd Monday of February, 1853.
JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*
March 25, 1853. [Pr. adv. $5,62½] 38—w6w.

N. C. Fashionable Jewelry Store.

PALMER & RAMSAY,
DEALERS IN
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
All Kinds of Jewelry, of the Latest Styles,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,
Perfumery, Fancy Goods and Clocks.

THE subscribers are receiving their Fall purchase, which is one of the most extensive ever offered for sale in the State. Consisting of
100 Gold and Silver Watches,
Large collection of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys.
A fine lot of Diamond Rings and Pins,
Fashionable Earrings, Brestpins and Rings,
Braceletts, Cuff Pins and Armletts,
Very large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel

Spectacles,

Gold and Silver Thimbles,
Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens and Lockets,
Steel Pens and Keys, Razors, Strops and Pen Knives,
Silver Table, Deserts and Tea Spoons,
Ladles, Forks and Butter Knives, and Pickle Knives and Forks.
Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Baskets, Waiter Coffee Urn,
Gerondoles, Coral and Card Cases,
Perfumery and Fancy Goods.
All kinds of Watches, Jewelry and Clocks repaired in our usual manner.
October 4, 1852. 94

Irish Potatoes.

A FEW barrels of those superior Carter Potatoes on hand—price reduced to close sales.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, April 11th, 1853. 42—

Candles.

SPERM, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, all sizes, just received and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.
April 11th, 1853. 42—

Office Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Co'y.
WILMINGTON, April 8th, 1853.
NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 3 per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives, at this office, on and after Monday, 2d May next.
By order, JAMES S. GREEN,
Treas. Wil. & R. R. Co.
April 14th, 1853. 43—1m.

PELELTIER'S SARSAPARILLA. A fresh supply just received, and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA. A fresh supply of this justly celebrated Extract, too well and highly appreciated to need any comments, is just received and for sale at PESCUD'S.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

THE Passenger Trains on this Road are due as follows:

	Miles.	Mail Train. North	Mail Train. South.	Accommodation. North.	Accommodation. South.
Raleigh,		4 p. m.	4 a. m.	8 a. m.	4 45 p. m.
Forestville,	15	4 45	3 10	9 25	3 10
Franklinton,	11	5 25	2 30	10 30	2 5
Kittrell,	10	6 5	2	11 30	1
Henderson,	8	6 30	1 30	12 30	12 15
Ridgway,	13	7 15	12 50	2 10	10 30
Warrenton,	5	7 30	12 25	2 45	10
Macon,	5	7 50	12 10	3 15	9 30
Littleton,	11	8 25	11 35	4 15	8 25
Gaston,	9	9 p. m.	11 p. m.	5 p. m.	7 30 a. m.

The accommodation train leaves Raleigh on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and returns Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Passengers neglecting to provide themselves with Tickets before taking the Cars, are liable to an extra charge.
Office of the R. & G. R. R. Company, February 16th, 1853. 27—tf.
☞ Register and Warrenton News copy.

Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Co.

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company will be held in Raleigh, on Tuesday, the 3d day of May next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. W. VASS, Treasurer.
Raleigh, March 28, 1853. 38—
*** Raleigh Register, Petersburg Intelligencer and Norfolk Argus please copy.

NOVELTY WORKS

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,
SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR,
BUILDER OF
Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
Mr. SILAS BURNS,
Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE.
June 2, 1852. 59-

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Co'y.

THIS Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.
In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little, (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.
So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*
☞ See Pamphlets furnished by the Company.
OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.
Directors—Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swaim, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Richard Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling, John M. Logan, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P. Dick, Henry B. Elliott.
President—Ralph Gorrell.
Vice President—Lyndon Swaim.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir.
Attorney—John A. Gilmer.
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.
*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17th, 1853. 27—tf.

GRAND EXHIBITION.

WE are now in possession of our entire SPRING purchase, which is quite extensive; and as to quality, durability, and prices, is not surpassed by any Stock offered anywhere in these Southern States. It has been examined by the
GAY, THE FASHIONABLE, AND THE BEAUTIFUL,
and pronounced A NO. ONE. All we ask now from our friends and customers—IS A CALL.
Persons from abroad who do not know where to find our establishment will be posted by calling at the Clothing and Furnishing Saloon of E. L. HARDING, Esq., where the Elephant can be seen, at all hours, free of charge—his living is off the "*Green!*"
EVANS & COOKE.
March 25, 1853. 38—

Just Received and for Sale,

A RICH assortment of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lustring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French worked Muslin undersleeves,
Infant's French worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French worked Caps and Collars in great variety,
do do Mourning and half Mourning Collars,
do do Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands.
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation do do do
Lisle do do do
Bobbin do do do
JAMES McKIMMON.
Oct. 1, 1852. 93—

TO MERCHANTS--IMPORTANT AND TRUE. The fact, that merchants can supply their wants in their home markets, and thus save the trouble and expense of a northern trip, being fully established, the subscribers, in anticipation of a large demand for their popular Ready Made Clothing, have manufactured an unusually large stock, which, they may safely say, has never been surpassed, if it has been equalled, in the southern market.
Encouraged by the very liberal patronage hitherto received, and with largely increased facilities, we are determined to keep pace with the onward spirit of the age, and to use every honorable effort to deserve our share of the "*public distribution.*" Merchants visiting Petersburg, whether dealing in Clothing or not, are invited to visit our WHOLESALE ROOMS, now stocked with every variety of Clothing, *of our own manufacture*, the most modern styles, and at *New York prices.*
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHING BAZAAR,
Sycamore, three doors from Bank street,
Petersburg, Va.
September 1, 1852. 84—tf.

$10 REWBRD.

LEFT on the 20th of March, ALFRED, a copper-colored boy, 18 to 19 years old, well grown, 5 feet, 6 or inches high—talks on the end of his tongue—had on a wool hat, badly worn, and yarn clothing. He carried off a cloth cap, and a blanket with other clothing.
ALFRED has relations in Raleigh, and also at William Turner's, in Johnston Co.
The subscriber's Post Office is at Raleigh.
CASWELL POWELL.
Wake Co., March 23, 1853. 36—tf.

5,000 CIGARS, of superior quality, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 28—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,
ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals
PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,
Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c
from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 94—

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.
The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.
The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matterto possess such or even a greater number of students.
In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.
The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.
The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.
If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.
Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.
Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.
He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.
REFERENCES:
Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts *Pub.. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai *Prest. of Bank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G* Releigh, Dec. 18, 1851. 14—tf.

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.
THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.
The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ½ds their value.

OFFICERS.
Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
April 28, 1850. 51—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Etastic Universal Touch
WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.
These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.
J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm c. Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.
They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing
WOOLEN GOODS,
and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get
Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,
and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.
They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.
BARRETT & NEWSOM.
Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

MRS. WOLTERING.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.
Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.
Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.
Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance the same.
WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90 —y

DRESS GOODS.

PRINTED and Plaid Berages,
Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Bl'k, Groe DeRhine Silk and plain bl'k DeLair,
Cambric, Jackonette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Bl'k and White and fancy Berage DeLains,
J. BROWN.
March 15, 1853. 34—

Salmon, Lobsters, Hallibut.

JUST received a small lot of the above, put up in tin pots and hermetically sealed; warranted fresh and genuine, prepared and ready for the table.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, April 1st, 1853. 39—

Macaroni.

BEST quality Macaroni in Store and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.
April 1st, 1853. 39—

Weeding Hoes.

A LARGE lot Weeding Hoes, all sizes. Also, Scy the Blades, Grass Blades and Trace Chains, received and for sale, by JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, April 11th, 1853. 42—

A SECOND supply of Garden Seed, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

"We Study to Please."

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Northern Cities, where he has been engaged in superintending the manufacture of his entire
STOCK OF CLOTHING.
Which is now being opened
AT HIS NEW STORE.
Old Stand,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
His Store is fitted up in a style of elegance, superior to any in the State, and his Stock presents attractions, rarely to be seen, except in the large assortments of the Northern cities. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, October 4th, 1852. 83

Quinton Utley's Tooth-Ache Drops.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTHACHE.
One of the Greatest Discoveries of the 19th Century!
FROM the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Toothache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted; with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest toothache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get,) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.
The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at IRA BECKWITH'S Store, on Fayetteville St. a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Jone's Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Bett's Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cts. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.
To all who may have the toothache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.
All orders from a distance promptly attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.
QUINTON UTLEY.
Raleigh, September 7, 1852. 86—1y.

Scientific and Practical Works.

THE American Miller, and Millwright's Assistant, by William Carter Hughes, editor of the American Miller, New York, illustrated by drawings of the most approved machinery, 12mo. The Turner's Companion, containing instructions in concentric, eliptic, and eccentric turning, also, various plates of chucks, tools and instruments, and directions for using the eccentric cutter, drill, vertical cutter and circular rest, with patterns and instructions for working them, illustrated by numerous engravings, 12mo. Builder's Companion, containing the elements of building, surveying and architecture, with practical rules and instructions, by A. C. Smeaton, with 70 engravings, 12mo. new edition. Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer's Companion, by J. Stokes, illustrated, a new edition, 12mo. Painter, Guilder, Varnisher, and Glass Stainer's Companion, 12mo. Dyer and Colomaker's Companion. Electrotype Manipulations; being the theory and plain instructions in the art of working metals, by precipitating them from their solutions, through the agency of galvanic or voltaic electricity, by Charles V. Walker, Hon. Secretary to the London Electrical Society, etc., illustrated by wood cuts, from the 14th London edition, new edition. The American Cotton Spinner and Managers' and Carders' Guide, a practical treatise on Cotton Spinning, giving the dimensions and speed of machinery, draught, and twist calculations, etc., with notices of recent improvements, together with rules and examples for making changes in the size and number of roving and yarn, compiled from the papers of the late Robert H. Baird, 16mo. 252 pages. The Year Book of Facts, in Science and Art, exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements in Mechanics and the Useful Arts, Natural Philosophy, Electricity, Chemistry, Zoology and Botony, Geology and Geography, Meteorology, and Astronomy, by John Timbs, Editor of The Arcana of Science and Art, 16mo. 320 pages. Elwood's Grain Tables, showing the value of different kinds of Grain, calculated in Federal Money, of any quantity from one pound to 10,000 bushels, 12 mo.
For sale by H. D. TURNER,
Raleigh, April 1853 N. C. Bookstore.

Extracts and Perfumery.

P. F. PESCUD has just received a supply of the most choice and superior Extracts for the Handkerchief, and for flavoring Pies and Puddings, ever offered for sale in Raleigh; consisting in part of the following, viz:
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF: Upper Ten, New Mown Hay, Honey-Suckle, Jocker Club, Essence Bouquet, Sweet Clover, Helistrope, Prarie Flower, Cologne, Citronella Rose, Verbena, Clernatis, Ferinas, Tea Rose, Geranum, Hedyoimia, Magnolia, Violet, Patchoney.
FOR FLAVORING PIES, &c. Essence Lemon, Es. Butter Almonds, Peach, Celery, Gelatine, Corn Starch. Arrow Root, &c.
Raleigh, March 24th, 1853. 37—

Lots for Sale at Holly Springs.

WILL be sold at public sale on Saturday, the 23d day of April, a number of Lots of land, of various sizes, situated at the Holly Springs, Wake County, laid off and arranged by the Holly Springs Lodge.
Those who wish to locate themselves in a high and healthy country, together with the advantages of the "High School," now in successful operation at that place, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity.
Terms made known on day of sale.
THE COMMISSIONERS.
Holly Springs, March 27th, 1853. 39—td.

Family Groceries.

25 BBLS. Loaf, Crushed, Clarified and Brown Sugars,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Superior Green Tea, also black Tea.
For sale by J. BROWN.

To the Public--*A perfect Luxury in Summer* and Winter. The subscriber has on hand a supply of the best quality of curled hair, and is still manufacturing a superior quality of hair Mattresses. He would respectfully inform the public that he can furnish them with the best articles in his line as cheaply as they can be bought in New York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article at the subscriber's, and at as low a price; as he is prepared to and will furnish them, at the shortest notice, at prices ranging from $4 to $30.
ALSO, constantly on hand the much improved shuck and Cotton Mattresses, at the lowest prices. Also, sofas, lounges, &c. manufactured in various styles.
pairing of sofas, easy-chairs, and renovating old Mattresses, &c, done with neatness and despatch. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
My Ware-Room is on Fayetteville Street, three doors above the Yarbrough House.
J. H. HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.
Good Feathers taken at the highest prices in exchange for Mattresses.
Raleigh March 1, 1853. 32

Just Received.

15 BBLS. Mercer Potatoes.
300 lbs. Cod Fish, Salmon, Mackerel, Herrings, &c., &c.
5 doz. Beef Tongues.
50 Boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
10 bbls. Family Flour, at
HENRY KIEM'S.

Newell's Patent Safety Fluid Lamd AND LAMP FEEDER. A new article, warranted to prevent all accidents from the use of Burning Fluid, Camphene, and all other explosive compounds used for the production of light. The principle adopted by Mr. Newell to prevent explosion is that of the well known "Davy's" Safety Lamp for Miners. For sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
February 22d, 1853. 28—

Warrenton Female Institute.

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.
THE twenty-fourth semi-annual session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 3d of January next. Charges as before. Pupils are received at any time and charged from the time of entrance.
Terms $62,00 per session for Board and English tuition. Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Oil Painting at former rates. Vocal Music and Ornamental needle work gratis.
Circulars containing the fullest information will be sent to those applying.
GRAVES & WILCOX.
Warrenton, Dec. 2, 1852. 6—4m.

SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.

PARISEN & KING'S
NEW YORK, VIRGINIA, AND N. CAROLINA
FREIGHT, PACKAGE, AND PARCEL
EXPRESS.
Per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown.

THE Proprietors beg leave to inform the Merchants, Bankers, and public generally of Raleigh, that having bought out the interest of Dodge's Virginia and North Carolina Express, and made arrangements, with the New York and Virginia Steamship Company for the transportation of their Express to Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, and concluded arrangements with Messrs. H. D. Byrd & L. O'B. Branch, Esq's., of the Petersburg and Gaston, and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, they are now prepared to transmit to and from New York, or either of their Agencies, every description of *Merchandize, Valuable Packages*, Bank Notes, Specie, Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c., with the greatest expedition, and at the most economical rates. We shall spare no trouble or expense, in making this the popular *Express* of Virginia and North Carolina; our long experience in the business North and West, and our ample means to conduct the same, we hope, will be a sufficient guarantee to the Merchants, to direct their correspondents to dispatch their goods through PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS. We also wish it distinctly understood that we are in *direct* opposition to the old monopoly. *Give us a trial.*

W. B. PARISEN, JAS. H. KING, } Proprietors. ASTOR HOUSE, N